

Syrian, in Paris, Dismisses Fears On Beirut Accord

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Brushing aside Israeli complaints, Syria's foreign minister, Farouk Shara, made it plain here Thursday that Damascus was confidently discounting the risk of any significant international opposition to the new treaty of cooperation between Syria and Lebanon.

Despite widespread belief among diplomats that the treaty marks a major legal step toward a Syrian takeover, the Bush administration and other Western governments voiced no objections to the accord, signed Wednesday.

Its terms underwent advance review during the last month in Washington and other capitals, diplomats said, without resulting in any major changes. Egypt has led most other Arab countries in welcoming the treaty.

Mr. Shara's appearance in Paris, where he had no official business, appeared aimed at underscoring the degree to which even France is resigned to Syria's expanding role in Lebanon.

President François Mitterrand was the last Western leader to speak out in defense of the anti-

Syrian views of Lebanese Christians, but French officials concede that the Gulf conflict, in which Syria was a much-sought ally in the U.S.-led coalition, gave Damascus a freer hand in seeking a pro-Syrian alignment in Lebanon.

To drive home Syria's success, Mr. Shara chose to travel via Paris, ignoring an earlier connection at Munich to catch the same Syrian Airlines flight to Damascus. A well-publicized news conference had been arranged for him at the Paris airport with French television and press reporters.

Asked about relations between his country and France, Mr. Shara characterized them, in bantering tones, as "not bad."

He denied that Syria had any "plans at present" to move beyond the treaty to a formal merger with smaller, neighboring Lebanon.

Contending that the treaty actually safeguarded Lebanese independence because it implied Syrian recognition, for the first time, of Lebanon as a foreign state, Mr. Shara said that the two states did not need to exchange ambassadors because their historical and personal ties were too voluminous for any embassy to handle.

If there were a referendum in both countries, there would be a big majority for unity, he said, dismissing as "strange" the deep-rooted hostility to Syria among large sections of Christian minorities in Lebanon.

Israeli fears and threats concerning Syrian forces in Lebanon, he said, were aimed primarily at diverting international attention from the Israeli government's rejection of Arab-Israeli peace talks under United Nations auspices.

In practical terms, diplomats said, Israel can be expected to seize on the new military ties between Beirut and Damascus to justify the heavy weapons to the south and southeast of the country, creating a combustible situation near the border with Israel, according to security sources Thursday.

A ship loaded with tanks and jeeps mounted with heavy machine guns sailed Thursday from the Christian port of Jieh, 20 kilometers (13 miles) north of here, for Nakoura, the seaport of the Israel-designated security zone in southern Lebanon, the sources said.

The armor belongs to the main Christian militia known as the Lebanese Forces, and is the second shipment this month, port sources said.

The Lebanese Forces Command, headed by Dr. Samir Geagea, would not confirm the destination of the arms, but Dr. Roger Dib, an aide, did not deny it was Nakoura.

A large quantity of the Lebanese Forces heavy weapons, including tanks, came from the Israelis. Security sources said the militia was sending the military equipment to the security zone for safekeeping, and an estimated 1,500 militia men will guard the new arms depot.

Analysts see the action as designed to avoid total disbandment of its military strength. All Muslim and Christian private armies were supposed to have dissolved themselves as of May 1 to allow the central government of President Elias Hrawi re-establish its authority and begin the process of ending 16 years of civil war.

But refusal by the Palestine Liberation Organization to disarm thousands of its fighters in Lebanon is seen as a major factor in the Christians' reluctance to phase out their military structure.

The Lebanese Forces found the security zone a haven because it is beyond control of the Beirut authorities.

Tracked and Found: Iraq's Uranium

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Concluding a five-week visit to Iraq, inspectors for the International Atomic Energy Agency have found all of the highly enriched uranium believed to be in Iraq's possession, according to senior diplomats and U.S. officials.

The inspection marked the first stage of a widespread, UN-ordered effort to track down, collect and force the disposal of Iraq's arsenal of nuclear weapons-grade materials, ballistic missiles and chemical and biological laboratories.

The second stage begins in two weeks when another UN team plans to travel to Iraq from a newly established headquarters in Bahrain to inspect chemical weapons storage and production sites. Those inspections are expected to take weeks, and the actual disposal of the mass destruction weapons in Iraq that survived the Gulf War could take more than a year, according to officials.

[The enriched uranium supplied to Iraq by France and the Soviet Union survived the Gulf War virtually intact but is recoverable, and the International Atomic Energy Agency expects to take possession of it soon, Agency France-Press reported Thursday from Vienna, quoting an agency spokesman.

[The spokesman said most of the uranium stored in special shelters to protect it from allied bombing during the Gulf War had remained intact. It had been placed under seal by the energy agency to prevent any tampering before it is dismantled.

[But about a third of the 80-percent-enriched uranium is under the rubble of Iraq's destroyed reactors. It had been found with the aid of special detecting equipment and appeared to be intact. The spokesman said retrieving the buried uranium would be more difficult than recovering stocks from shelters. But he said this was a "technical problem" that could be resolved in a short time.

[He said negotiations were going on with several countries to decide what to do with impounded uranium, that is whether to store it, reprocess it or send it out of the country.]

The UN Security Council has made Iraq's cooperation in eliminating the weapons a condition for lifting economic sanctions. Rolf Ekens, a Swede who heads the UN Special Commission on Iraq, said Wednesday that the commission may need three months or more before it could certify Iraqi compliance.

Mr. Ekens said in a meeting with Washington Post reporters and editors that he favored

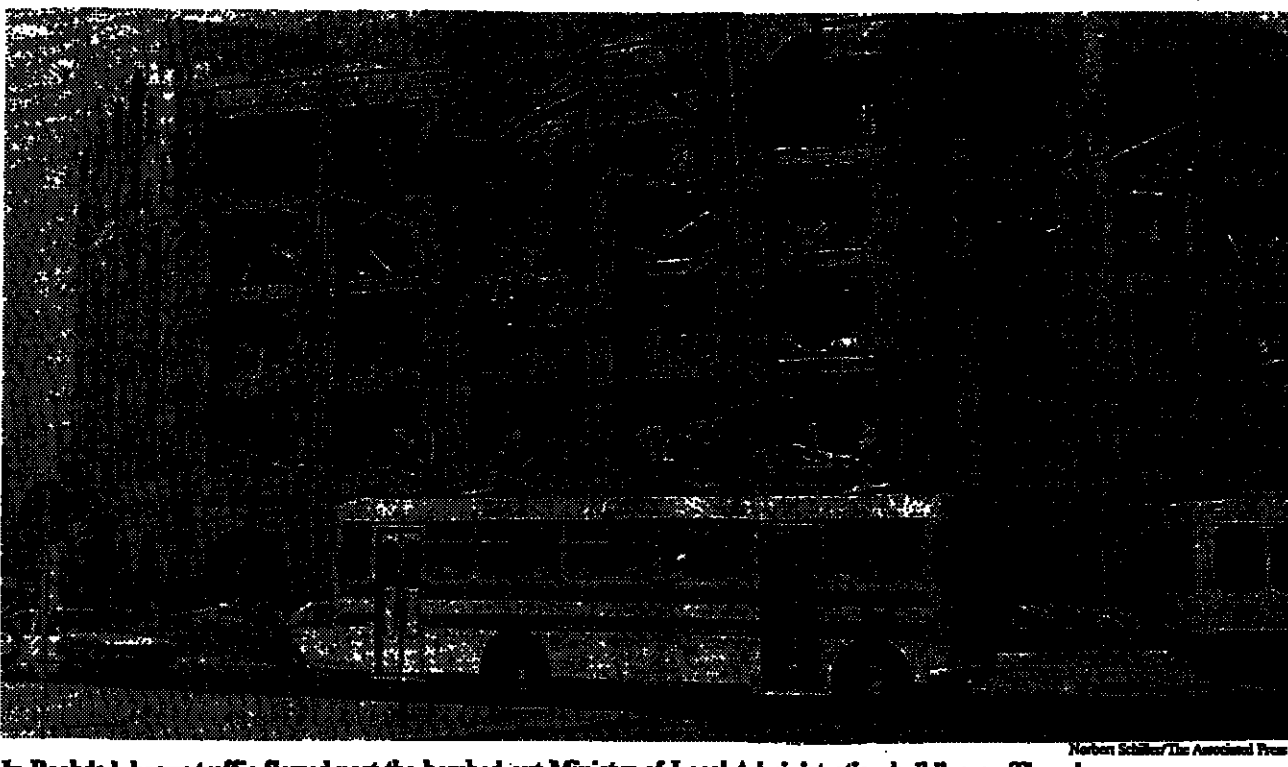
withholding certification until all Iraqi weapons of mass destruction had been placed under the commission's control and some destruction had begun.

The visit to Iraqi storage sites for highly enriched uranium, a key component of primitive nuclear arms, had been delayed four weeks by Iraqi opposition to a draft protocol giving the commission wide access to weapon sites, Mr. Ekens said.

Mr. Ekens threatened to withdraw the 34-member inspection team from Baghdad and obtain a UN Security Council vote citing Iraq for not meeting its obligations, unless Iraq agreed to the protocol by 5 P.M. last Friday. At 4:10 P.M. that day, Iraq's delegate to the United Nations delivered to Mr. Ekens a copy of the protocol signed by the country's foreign minister.

Officials said Iraq had also dropped its refusal to disclose the location of all nuclear materials until the United Nations guaranteed the sites would not be destroyed by new allied air raids.

During a visit to the main Iraqi nuclear research facility at Tuwaitha, investigators found what officials believe is the country's entire stockpile of weapons-grade uranium—roughly 98 pounds (44 kilograms).



In Baghdad, heavy traffic flowed past the bombed-out Ministry of Local Administration building on Thursday.

State Dept. Dodges Dispute on High-Tech Sales

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Undersecretary of State Robert M. Kimmitt, testifying in Congress, repeatedly sidestepped accusations made by a former ranking administration official that the White House and State Department blocked efforts a year ago to toughen restrictions on the sale of high-technology goods to Iraq.

The Reagan and Bush administrations approved \$1.5 billion in sales to Iraq from 1985 until Aug. 1, the day before President Saddam Hussein's troops invaded Kuwait.

Commerce Undersecretary Dennis E. Klose, who has since resigned, told the House Foreign Affairs international and economic policy subcommittee a month ago that

he had recommended tightening the rules for technology sales to Iraq in White House meetings in April and May last year.

His proposal was blocked by Mr. Kimmitt and a National Security Council aide, Richard Haas, Mr. Klose said.

Mr. Kimmitt, who had declined to testify before the subcommittee at the same time as Mr. Klose, repeatedly told the panel Wednesday that he did not recall any specific recommendations by Mr. Klose on toughening restrictions on sales to Iraq.

"I don't recall that position being laid out," he said.

He said he did not recall Mr. Haas saying that President George Bush opposed restrictions on U.S. exports to Iraq. Nor did he recall objecting to Mr. Klose's proposal to toughen restrictions on Iraq.

Instead, Mr. Kimmitt said "a consensus" had developed among the ranking administration officials "that we need to move forward in the most effective way to try to tighten up the export control regime."

He added, "There was no dissent from that position."

A new approach, described as an "enhanced proliferation control initiative," was announced by Mr. Bush in November. It restricts sales of a wide variety of U.S. products to more than 40 countries that U.S. authorities believe are making nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or the missiles needed to deliver those weapons.

Mr. Kimmitt said the United States was pressing its allies to join these restrictions.

Bush Adds Voice to Baker's on Israeli Settlements

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, echoing comments made a day earlier by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, said Thursday that new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories did not help efforts for peace in the Middle East.

"New settlements do not enhance the prospects for peace," Mr. Bush said at a press conference in the White House Rose Garden.

But although agreeing with the essence of Mr. Baker's comments, Mr. Bush seemed to try to soften the secretary's remarks by saying that Mr. Baker had simply been reiterating longstanding U.S. policy against the settlements.

Mr. Bush said he had appealed to Israel not to move forward with more settlements. "They know it's our policy," he said. "And I can understand the secretary's concern, and perhaps frustration, by this."

"And nothing has made my job of trying to find Arab and Palestinian partners for Israel more difficult than being greeted by a new settlement every time I arrive," he added, referring to his four Middle East peace missions since the Gulf war ended on Feb. 28.

Asked about Mr. Baker's comments, Mr. Bush said there was no attempt to pressure Israel. Both Israel and Syria have proved to be the final hurdles for U.S. efforts to convene a peace conference in the aftermath of the Gulf war.

"What I want to do is get people to talk in that part of the world where they haven't talked before," Mr. Bush said.

He said he wanted to take the credibility that he believed the United States now had in Israel and the Gulf countries "to try to be a catalyst for peace."

"We're not talking about pressure," he added.

Mr. Bush has not announced whether Mr. Baker will return to

the region for a fifth peace mission. On Capitol Hill on Thursday, senators challenged Mr. Baker's assertion that expanding Israeli settlements were the greatest obstacle to the Middle East peace efforts.

In criticizing Arab states, members of a Senate foreign operations subcommittee cited Saudi Arabia's edging away from the alliance with the United States formed during the Gulf war, Jordan's ambivalence about holding peace talks with Israel and the growing missile arsenal of President Hafez Assad of Syria.

"He's vastly more dangerous, vastly more treacherous than Saddam Hussein," Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, said of Mr. Assad.

■ **Israel Reacts in Anger**
But Mr. Ben Aharon offered the more common line, blaming Syria.

"Syria was far from cooperative in agreeing to the basic outline of his proposal, which is really the obstacle to any progress," he said. Then he complained that Mr. Baker should have devoted time to his congressional testimony to pointing out that Syria does not allow 200 Jewish women who live there to marry or leave the country.

Separately, a senior government official said that the added settlement activity had actually increased the Jewish population in the West Bank and Gaza by about 10 percent since the start of the year. The government's official census now puts the Jewish population of the West Bank at 105,000, while 4,500 settlers live in Gaza.

(Reuters, AP)

Seoul Issues an Amnesty for Dissidents

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The government issued an amnesty on Thursday for 258 people convicted or charged with violating national security laws, a new measure of conciliation

intended to end a month of violent street protests.

The announcement followed by a day the resignation of Prime Minister Roh Tae Woo, whose departure had been one of the opposition's demands.

President Roh Tae Woo is trying to work his way through the worst crisis facing him since he took office in 1988. Tens of thousands of people have demonstrated almost daily in the past several weeks to protest the fatal beating of a college activist by the police last month, and to demand changes in the government.

But the conciliatory moves were not expected to fully satisfy mili-

tant groups vowing to overthrow the Roh government.

Scattered anti-government protests occurred Thursday in Seoul and at least two other cities. The militants have called for new nationwide protests to end Mr. Roh.

Government officials said the amnesty, which takes effect Saturday, would reduce to about 400 the number of people convicted or awaiting trial on charges of violating the national security law.

Among those benefiting from Thursday's amnesty was Kim Dae Jung, one of the main opposition leaders, who was indicted in 1989 for failure to report the illegal visit of a party colleague to North Korea. (AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviets Protest Arrest of Germans

BERLIN (NYT) — The Soviet Union has formally protested the arrest this week of senior leaders of former East Germany, saying there were no grounds on which to criminally prosecute them for actions taken against the backdrop of Cold War divisions. German officials said Thursday.

In a note to the German Embassy in Moscow, the Soviet government protested a blockade imposed Monday around a Soviet air base near the Berlin when German police suspected that General Heinz Kessler, the former East German defense minister, planned to flee to Moscow.

Tass quoted the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vitali I. Churbin, as saying that Moscow harbored "deep concern" over the arrest of its officials, among them the former No. 2 Communist leader, Willi Stoph.

Soviets Hail U.S. on Chemical Arms

GENEVA (Reuters) — The Soviet Union said Thursday it welcomed new United States proposals to ban chemical weapons and indicated it was ready, like Washington, to destroy all its stocks after production of a treaty.

The Soviet delegation's leader, Sergei Batsanov, said at a meeting of the 39-nation Geneva disarmament conference that the U.S. move opened the way for an agreement, with the aim of resolving all outstanding problems before 1992.

He was responding to a message last week from President George Bush dropping two previous U.S. demands — the right to use chemical arms for retaliation and insistence on keeping a small stockpile until all nations with such weapons had agreed to a treaty.

Cuban Troops to Leave Angola Early

LUANDA, Angola (Reuters) — The last Cuban troops deployed in Angola to support the Marxist government in its 16-year war with U.S.-backed rebels will leave for home on Saturday, Cuban sources said Thursday.

The withdrawal five weeks ahead of an agreed deadline was described as a gesture of goodwill for a visit here by the Cuban vice president, Juan Almeida Bosque.

President José Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the U.S.-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, are to sign a peace agreement in Lisbon on May 31 to end the civil war that devastated this once-prosperous nation.

Afghan Rebel Leader Rejects Plan

ISLAMABAD (Reuters) — Pakistan welcomed on Thursday a United Nations plan for a peace settlement in Afghanistan, but it was rejected by a radical guerrilla leader.

A foreign ministry statement said Pakistan endorsed five elements announced by UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar as the basis of a settlement to the 12-year-old war. The Soviet-backed government in Kabul also endorsed the plan and it had drawn broad support from mujahidin groups.

But the plan was rejected on Thursday by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, a radical Islamic guerrilla leader, who said there was no question of ever talking to the Kabul government of President Najibullah.

For the Record

An Aeroflot jet crashed Thursday during a heavy rain at Leningrad's airport, killing at least 11 people and injuring 30, officials said. Most of the 140 people aboard the Tupolev-154 jet, which was on route from the city of Sukhumi, apparently survived because large sections of the fuselage remained intact. Tass quoted the police as saying that one of the aircraft's engines failed just before the landing. (AP)

President Lech Walesa left Israel on Thursday, concluding a five-day visit that was seen as having eased the strains between the two countries over centuries of Jewish anti-Semitism. Before leaving, Mr. Walesa said he had asked the secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to work for cancellation of a 1975 resolution that equates Zionism with racism. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Major French Railroad Strike Begins

PARIS (AFP) — A French rail strike was expected to disrupt national and international traffic from Thursday evening to Saturday morning, the national rail company announced.

The strike and has been called by unions representing three-quarters of the 200,000 employees. Daily trains to Barcelona, Madrid and most to Germany, Switzerland and Italy will be canceled but one train each to Warsaw and Bucharest will operate normally. Four trains have been maintained for destinations in Belgium and one each to Amsterdam and Luxembourg.

The State Department has advised Americans to defer nonessential travel to India because of the possibility of violence after the assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. (AP)

The Weather



North America: Warm weather will continue in the Northeast and mid-Atlantic states today. Showers and heavy rain will continue in the Southeast. Storms will be mostly in the Gulf States. A cooling rain will sweep southern New England today.

Europe: Much of Scandinavia will have a cloudy day with some rain. There will be plenty of clouds and a few showers. High temperatures will be mostly in the 50s F. A cooling rain will sweep southern New England today.

Asia: Hot, steamy air will continue to sweep into southern China today. Showers and thunderstorms will be common from the Yangtze River basin to the south. In the Philippines, rain will be heavy in southern Luzon and northern Mindanao. In the Gulf States, a cooling rain will sweep southern New England today.

Africa: Hot, steamy air will continue to sweep into southern Africa today. Showers and thunderstorms will be common from the Cape of Good Hope to the north. In the Gulf States, a cooling rain will sweep southern New England today.

Region	City	Today	Tomorrow
North America	Albuquerque	65/80	65/80
	Anchorage	50/60	50/60
	Baltimore	65/80	65/80
	Boston	65/80	65/80
	Buffalo	65/80	65/80
	Chicago	65/80	65/80
	Denver	65/80	65/80
	Detroit	65/80	65/80
	Houston	65/80	65/80
	Los Angeles	65/80	65/80
Europe	Amsterdam	65/80	65/80
	Berlin	65/80	65/80
	Brussels	65/80	65/80
	Copenhagen	65/80	65/80
	Frankfurt	65/80	65/80
	Geneva	65/80	65/80
	London	65/80	65/80
	Madrid	65/80	65/80
	Moscow	65/80	65/80
	Paris	65/80	65/80
Asia	Bangkok	65/80	65/80
	Beijing	65/80	65/80
	Bombay	65/80	65/80
	Calcutta	65/80	65/80
	Colon	65/80	65/80
	Hankow	65/80	65/80
	Harbin	65/80	65/80
	Hong Kong	65/80	65/80
	Kobe	65/80	65/80
	Manila	65/80	65/80
Africa	Cairo	65/80	65/80
	Cape Town	65/80	65/80
	Dakar	65/80	65/80
	Harare	65/80	65/80
	Johannesburg	65/80	65/80
	Lima	65/80	65/80
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High Court Limits Advice on Abortion

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — A sharply divided Supreme Court ruled Thursday that family planning clinics supported by federal funds may not discuss abortion with pregnant women or advise them where to get one.

Justice David H. Souter, the court's newest member, voted with the majority in the 5-to-4 decision. He was joined by three justices appointed by former President Ronald Reagan, appearing to solidify a conservative majority on social issues.

The decision Thursday does not alter the court's 1973 Roe v. Wade ruling, which legalized abortion. But it indicated that Justice Souter, who was appointed by President George Bush, might be available to join other conservatives on the court to reverse Roe v. Wade should the occasion arise.

The court said Thursday that the ban on advice, contained in regulations issued by the Reagan administration in 1988, did not violate free-speech rights or the right of women to end their pregnancies.

The family planning program, enacted in 1970, financed clinics serving more than 4 million low-income women each year.

The clinics have always been banned from using federal money to perform abortions, but until 1988, regulations let clinic staff tell women about their abortion options and to make referrals.

After those regulations drew criticism from anti-abortion groups, the Reagan administration said the clinics may not "encourage, promote or advocate abortion" or give out written materials on abortion.

Court challenges had kept the regulations and the abortion-counseling ban from being enforced virtually everywhere. Now, the regulations can be enforced.

Writing for the court, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist said, "In these circumstances, the general rule that the government may choose not to subsidize speech applies with full force."

He and Justice Souter were joined by Justices Byron R. White, Anthony M. Kennedy and Antonin Scalia. Justices Rehnquist, Kennedy and Scalia were named to the court by Mr. Reagan.

Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Thurgood Marshall, Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens dissented.

In a series of earlier decisions, the court had made it clear that federal, state and local governments were under no legal obligation to help pay for abortions sought by women receiving public assistance or other poor women.

But Justice Blackmun, in his dissent, said the government has a duty to provide information to women about their abortion options.

sent, said, "Until today, the court never has upheld viewpoint-based suppression of speech simply because that suppression was a condition upon the acceptance of public funds."

Justice Blackmun, author of the Roe v. Wade decision, added, "In its haste further to restrict the right of every woman to control her reproductive freedom and bodily integrity, the majority disregards established principles of law and contorts this court's decided cases to arrive at this preordained result."

Justice Souter's vote is considered a key to the future of legalized abortion. During a public argument session in October on the case, decided Thursday, Justice Souter had voiced doubts about the impact of the 1988 regulations on doctors and family planning counselors discussing alternatives with women whose pregnancies might endanger their health.

"You are telling us the physician cannot perform his usual professional responsibility," Justice Souter told Solicitor General Kenneth Starr. Justice Souter said the regulations meant that the government "in effect may preclude professional speech."

The sensor was among many pieces of hardware under scrutiny for causing the excessive hydrogen leakage that grounded the shuttle fleet last summer. But it was given low priority after another cause for most of the leakage was identified.

If the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had known about the concern earlier, Mr. Hudkins said, it "wouldn't have launched" before replacing the sensors.

After the problem surfaced, engineers began X-ray testing sensors aboard the shuttle Discovery, which has flown 12 missions, more than any other orbiter. On Wednesday, they discovered what appeared to be cracks in three of four sensors in the hydrogen lines, according to NASA officials.

NASA managers now are considering using dummy plugs to replace any sensors in a position to break off and be carried into the orbiter's high-pressure turbopumps. If this happened it would cause engine failure at the very least, and possibly a catastrophic accident, a NASA official said.

The sensor problem was first hinted at in a report completed in April by the sensors' New Hampshire manufacturer, officials said.

On each orbiter, nine of the sensors are located inside the hydrogen and oxygen lines that feed the main engines. They are designed to monitor temperatures.

There are screens to prevent most of the sensors from flowing into the engines if they should break off. But three of the sensors are positioned after all the filters.

Mr. Thornburgh said the Justice Department's investigation alone cost the school \$250,000 in legal fees.

"We can't continue to spend time and money like this," said a Dartmouth spokesman, Alex Huppe.

The department's suit did not charge the universities with fixing tuition prices or faculty salaries, although Mr. Thornburgh said he was "concerned" about possible antitrust violations in those areas, both at Ivy League schools and elsewhere. The cost of tuition and room-and-board at Ivy League schools tends to differ little: \$20,655 this year at Harvard; \$20,826 at Yale.

In signing the consent decree, the colleges did not acknowledge any violations of price-fixing laws. Their lawyers tried unsuccessfully to convince the Justice Department that the colleges should not be treated like ordinary businesses.

The heads of several Ivy League schools said they only reluctantly agreed to abandon their practice of sharing financial aid information, which they insist helped to fairly distribute scholarship funds. The annual meeting to discuss financial aid offers was canceled this year because of the antitrust inquiry.

The school officials said they agreed to settle the suit because of the legal costs of fighting the Justice Department. Beverly Ledbetter, vice president of Brown University, said the Justice Department's investigation alone cost the school \$250,000 in legal fees.

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TWO MORE YEARS — President George Bush announcing on Thursday that he was reappointing General Colin L. Powell to a second term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Mr. Bush praised the general for his "sound advice" and "fantastic job" during the Gulf war.

Bush Felt Worse Side Effects

Thyroid Illness and Drugs Have Caused Mental Fatigue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President George Bush has suffered more serious side effects, including mental fatigue, from his overactive thyroid and the drug treatment for it than was previously known publicly.

In an interview with United Press International on Wednesday he said there "is a slowing down in some ways when you're on a high medicine — slowing down in the mental process — but the dose has been decreased, so you can see I'm sharp as a tack."

Mr. Bush's personal physician, Dr. Burton J. Lee 3d, confirmed in an interview that Mr. Bush was "aware that he was making mistakes" and that "dealing with the press was more difficult for him."

But Dr. Lee added: "What he thinks is slowing down, I doubt anyone would pick up. His answers were a little shorter than normal at the Kohl press conference; things of this nature."

Mr. Bush, who will be 67 on June 12, appeared peaked as he spoke in a raspy voice at a news conference with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany on Monday night.

"It looks to me that he's over that," Dr. Lee said.

At a brief press conference Thursday morning in the Rose Garden of the White House, however, the president appeared fit and vigorous.

In the UPI interview, Mr. Bush described himself as "dead tired" one day last week. His fatigue has fluctuated from day to day.

The president "is now snapping back," Dr. Lee said. "You see marked improvement."

"I feel better every day," the president said. "I can't deny that I've been tired. In fact at the end of the day I get tired. We've tried to cut back the schedule. I think it's cut back less than perhaps the doctors, the consultants and Bart Lee would want. But it's cut back enough that I feel comfortable doing the schedule."

Dr. Lee said that Mr. Bush was referring to a drug, procarinamide, that he is taking to help keep his heartbeat regular. The drug can affect bowel function.

Dr. Lee said that Mr. Bush attributed his physical and mental fatigue to procarinamide and that the president "didn't like the drug."

The medical team caring for Mr. Bush was divided over whether the physical and mental fatigue had been caused by procarinamide or by an overactive thyroid, Dr. Lee said.

He said "we spent a lot of time discussing it" and "we were never quite sure how much of it was related to the hyperthyroidism and to the procarinamide."

Dr. Lee said he believed "most of it was due to procarinamide as far as the mental fatigue went."

(UPI, NYT)

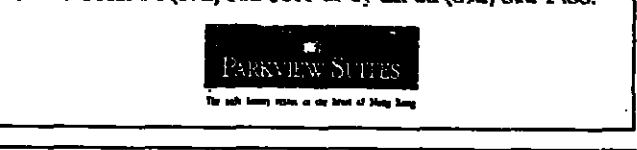
Cheney's Next Trip: Europe and Mideast

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney will make a 10-day trip to France, Belgium, Israel and Egypt beginning on Sunday.

The Defense Department said he would go first to Paris to see President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edith Cresson. He will attend a NATO defense ministers meeting in Brussels on Tuesday and Wednesday before going to Tel Aviv and Cairo.

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Police Search for Meaning In UCLA Teacher's Satire

By Ronald L. Soble
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Michael Gehman seems about as straightforward as they come. The UCLA philosophy professor, winner of the school's distinguished teaching assistant award, is a former Eagle Scout and a dedicated environmentalist. But last week, the university's police chief, John Barber, searched Mr. Gehman's tiny office for illegal drugs as school officials looked on.

Mr. Gehman, angry over Stanford University's recent dismissal of a computer science lecturer, Stuart T. Reges, for admitting that he carried illegal drugs on campus, wrote to Bob Martinez, the director of national drug-control policy, who had threatened to cut Stanford's federal funding unless action was taken against Mr. Reges.

Mr. Gehman, 33, wrote that Mr. Reges's behavior was a minor matter compared with the way he himself had flooded UCLA's anti-drug rules. "Hell, Bob, that's nothing!" he wrote. "Right this minute, in the bottom drawer of the filing cabinet in my office, I've got a half-pound of Humboldt County sinsemilla, several hits of acid and (my personal favorite) a brown lunch sack full of 'shrooms I harvested myself from a cow pasture the last time I visited my home in the good, great state of Mississippi."

"I often offer joints to students who come to my office hours to talk philosophy. Just last week I delivered a lecture on the mind-body problem while tripping on some righteous acid. I was fried, Bob. Several students have told me that it was the finest lecture they've attended at UCLA. (Frankly, I can't recall a word I said.)"

Reprinted in UCLA's student newspaper, the letter generated immediate controversy — some students congratulating Mr. Gehman, some faculty members expressing anger. Mr. Gehman was surprised by it all. He said he wrote the letter, which Mr. Martinez acknowledged receiving, as a satirical slap at Stanford's decision to dismiss Mr. Reges for violating the university's drug code. Chief Barber found no drugs in Mr. Gehman's office.

Philippine Foreign Minister Says Talks on U.S. Bases Are Deadlocked

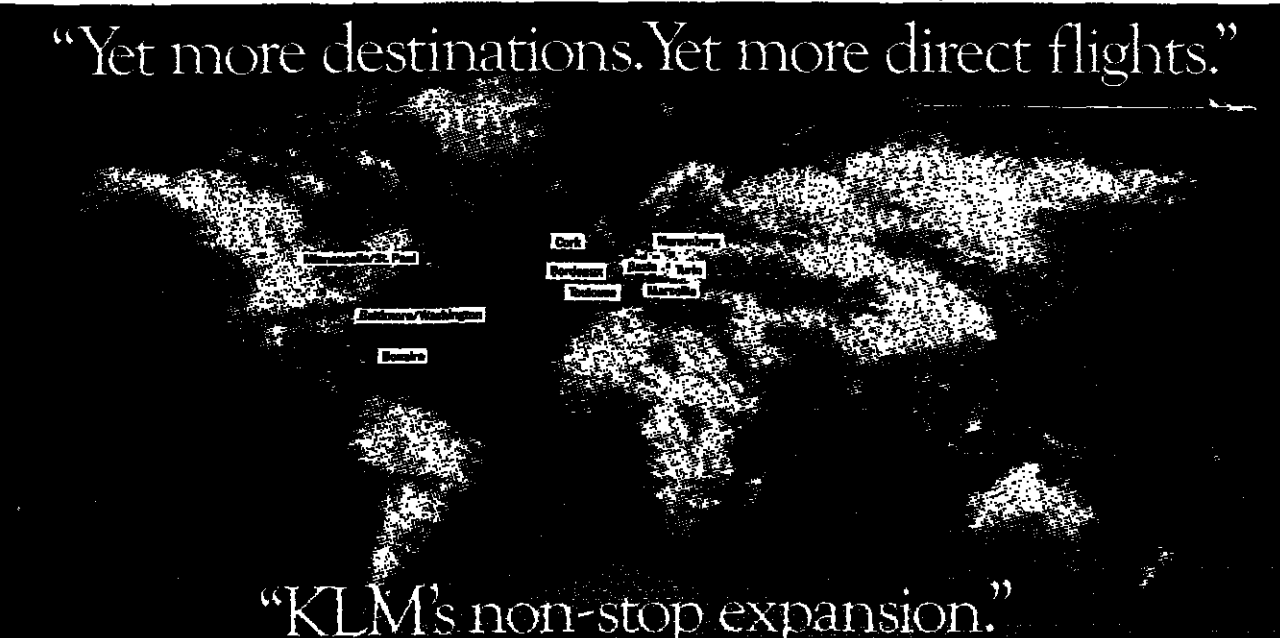
The Associated Press
MANILA — Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Thursday that U.S. and Philippine negotiators remained deadlocked on the future of U.S. military bases for which the lease expires in less than four months.

"There is no compromise in sight," Mr. Manglapus said after a 2½-hour meeting of the Philippine negotiating panel with President Corason C. Aquino. "There is no flexibility."

Loures Sytango, a spokeswoman for Mrs. Aquino, had said the U.S. ambassador, Nicholas Platt, would attend the meeting, but U.S. and Philippine officials later said he did not.

The lease on Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay naval base expire Sept. 16. Negotiations for a new agreement have stalled over the amount the United States must pay and how long the bases can remain.

Mrs. Aquino met with Mr. Platt for about three hours Saturday to try to iron out differences. U.S. officials said it was the first time Mrs. Aquino had become personally involved in negotiations, which began in May 1990.



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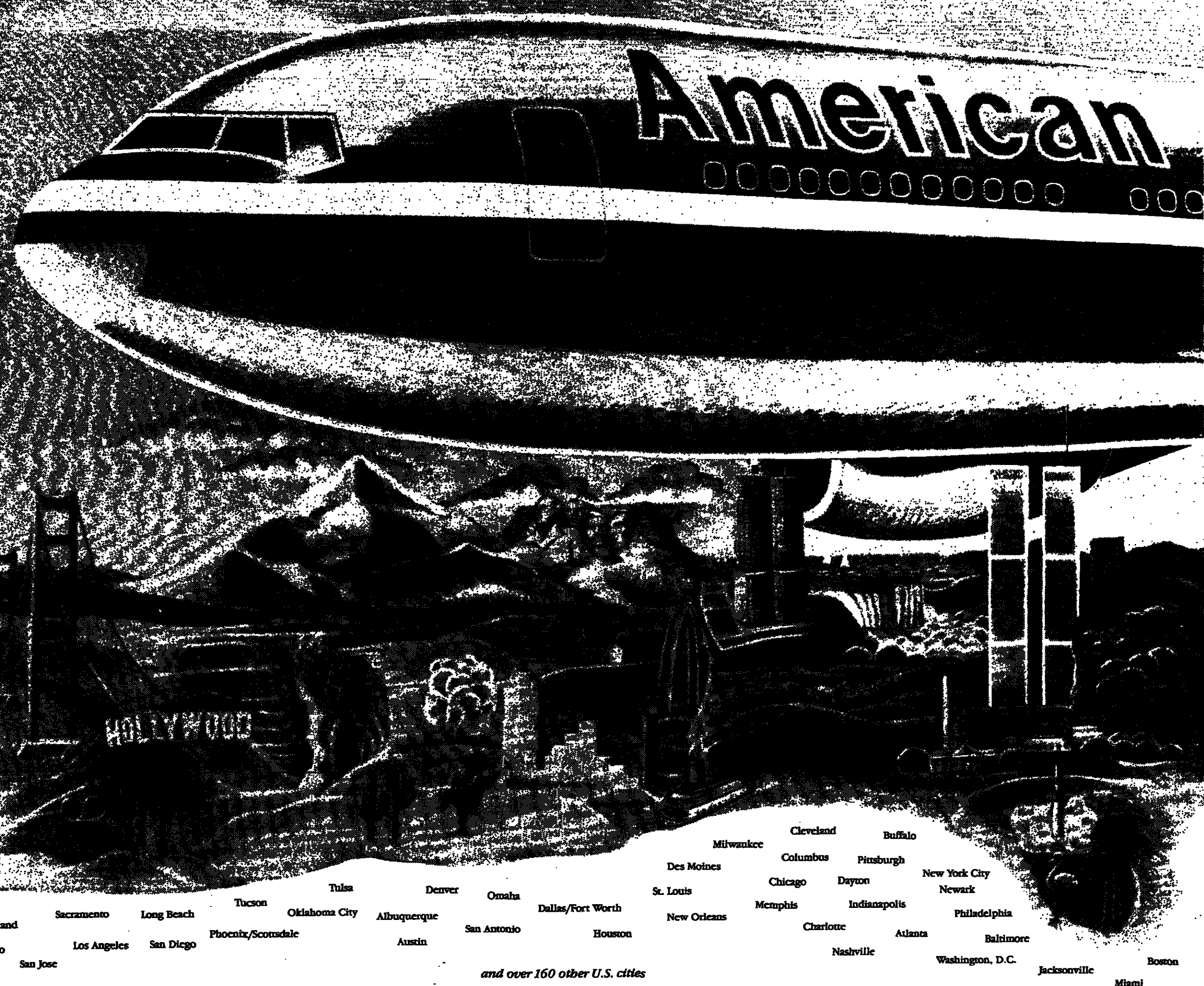


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The Embargo Weapon

On Target in the Gulf

President George Bush, who belittled the international embargo against Iraq as he pushed on to Desert Storm, now lingers for a new ultimate weapon in the Gulf: the international embargo.

Mr. Bush would use economic pressure for a purpose even more ambitious than evicting Saddam Hussein from Kuwait. He is out to drive the Iraqi tyrant from power. Most of the world would welcome that outcome, but the embargo is not likely to bring it about.

Embargoes work by compelling their objects to meet a set of conditions. If they are told in advance, however, that nothing they can do will win relief from the embargo, their likely response is to resist to the end. Telling that to Saddam would needlessly undermine the goal that the present UN embargo is poised to achieve: the elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Bush had his chance to finish off Saddam — and good reason for holding back. Appreciating the dangers of quarantine, allied troops halted short of Baghdad. Allied military support was denied to Shiite and Kurdish revolts. Today, economic pressure and diplomacy are the main tools for influencing Iraq. They will not force Saddam out, but can achieve other vital objectives.

UN Security Council Resolution 687, adopted last month and accepted by Iraq, sets out the world's terms for lifting the economic embargo. They are punitive and specific, as they should be: Iraq began and lost an aggressive war.

The resolution requires that Iraq "unconditionally accept the destruction, removal or

rendering harmless, under international supervision, of all chemical and biological weapons and stocks" as well as related research and manufacturing facilities, and all but the shortest-range ballistic missiles.

Iraq must also turn over "all of its nuclear weapons-usable material" to the International Atomic Energy Agency "for custody and removal." Baghdad is prohibited from developing, mass-producing weapons in the future, with on-site international inspection to guarantee compliance. A UN committee has begun monitoring adherence to the resolution. Just last week, Baghdad agreed to intrusive inspection arrangements. Iraq cooperates because it wants sanctions to be lifted.

Iraqi military power was largely destroyed by the war. The most fearsome remainder will be eliminated by Resolution 687. Both the stick of the continuing international embargo and the carrot of its eventual removal are needed to finish the job.

Once the Security Council determines the resolution has been fully implemented, individual countries can decide their own policies toward Saddam. The United States, for example, could maintain restrictions on exports and credits to Iraq. It could grant sanctuary to the regime's foes and denounce its cruelties and crimes.

If aimed at the right targets, the embargo weapon can do much good. Targeted in frustration at the wrong goal it invites failure, and fouled precedent. The Bush administration, after all its achievements on the battlefield and in the United Nations, has special reason to want to keep this experiment in international cooperation on target.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Right but Nearly Alone

It becomes pressing to sort out the separate tasks that the United Nations' sanctions on Iraq are being asked to perform. The first is to ensure the UN's discovery and destruction of Baghdad's missiles and nuclear, chemical and biological arms. Saddam Hussein's assurances of cooperation with the UN in this matter remain suspect and untested. This project badly needs to be expedited while some allied forces are still on the ground in Iraq and usable as additional leverage against him.

The second task of sanctions is to keep the pressure on while the UN works out a formula and method for compensating Iraq's victims from its future oil revenues. This will require the world body to permit resumption of some oil exports. The United States seems firmly in support of the UN stance on this mission, as on the first.

On a third task, however, some differences are developing between the United States and the UN. A major American goal has been to protect the Kurds. Sanctions have served this purpose and so have the military forces that Washington and eight other nations belatedly sent to the north — without specific UN authorization.

But now Baghdad is negotiating an autonomy agreement with the Kurds, and over the weekend it skirted the allies and agreed di-

rectly with the UN to replace these forces with a small, lightly armed UN guard contingent. There is only an informal UN understanding, not a resolution, to use sanctions to protect the Kurds. Without deeper consultation between Washington and the UN, Saddam Hussein could be tempted to try to drive a wedge on this issue.

On a fourth task of sanctions, meanwhile, a real U.S.-UN split has already developed. The UN is working with Saddam Hussein — on relief and a police contingent in the north, on a peace-keeping force in the south, on oil exports and compensation and on disarmament. Unquestionably, these dealings legitimize his rule.

But President George Bush has now put his personal stamp on an American strategy intended to drive Saddam Hussein from power by economic pressure. Earlier he had insisted that his differences were with the Iraqi leader, not the people. Now the White House underlines that sanctions will stay on "the Iraqis will pay the price" while Saddam Hussein remains in power. This strategy is entirely justified by Saddam's record of treachery. We think Mr. Bush is right. But only Britain seems to support him. If Iraq meets UN demands on weapons and compensation, Mr. Bush will have to make the case to revive allies that within a reasonable time sanctions can force out Saddam.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

A Deplorable Sentence

Does wearing a T-shirt with Saddam Hussein's portrait warrant conviction as an Iraqi collaborator in Kuwait? Evidently so. A martial law court sent the youth in the shirt to prison for 15 years, followed by deportation. What a deplorable beginning for an old regime reinstated in the name of world law.

Obviously flustered, Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, tried to put a better face on this caricature of justice. The White House does have "concerns" about Kuwait's legal system, he said, and Washington has been urging reforms, but Kuwait is an independent country with its own justice system. On the matter of the T-shirt, there are other factors that he could not go into that "make us reserve judgment."

Then why did not the presiding judge specify the real offenses of the young man and of others given comparably harsh sentences? Reporters in Kuwait asked the same question; a spokesman for the emirate lamely replied, "I don't understand, either." Kuwaiti lawyers say the failure to detail charges or provide defense counsel offends Kuwait's own legal traditions.

What makes the case so repugnant is that it seems to personify arrogant indifference by rulers reinstated after the Gulf war.

Full allowance can be made for the difficulty of restoring normal life in a ravaged country where 500 oil field fires still sear the sky. But the Kuwaitis themselves are the severest critics of the ruling Sabah family,

which sat out the war in exile. The people victimized by the Iraqi invaders hoped for elections and a more responsive political system. This has been met by a vague promise from their exile about electing a parliament sometime next year — "God willing." Meanwhile, his government seems unable to clear mines, extinguish fires or uphold the rudiments of law and order.

If there is a policy, it is to return to paternalism and indulgence. This very much suits Saudi Arabia, whose feudal rulers show no enthusiasm for any changes that might call their own legitimacy into question. But there is no reason why the allies should passively acquiesce as hopes for reform are smothered. On the contrary: They have earned an enduring right to speak out. On Monday, Kuwait appealed to the United Nations to allocate Iraqi oil earnings for reparations — a request that requires the world's good opinion. And Washington has just agreed to send an armored brigade to help protect Kuwait at least until September.

Kuwait needs that U.S. presence, just as it needed allied liberation, and its rulers will be wise to take urgent notice of American opinion. President George Bush may not yet be willing to express more than "concern." That leaves it up to Congress and the country to speak out in behalf of a people abused first by aggressors and now by their old rulers, still locked in the past.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

India: A Change of Focus

Rajiv Gandhi's assassination raises three important issues. What will happen to the heavily centralized Congress Party now that its leader is dead? Will the country be politically stable? And will caste and communal strife continue to rock India? The Congress Party is a remarkable political institution which has survived the ups and downs of Indian history for over a century. Though Mr. Gandhi, like his mother, exercised total control, there has

always been a second line of leadership within the party capable of taking over. The critical issue now is whether Indian voters, whose level of frustration with the political process is already high, will give any single party a majority in the elections which have been postponed to next month. Mr. Gandhi's assassination has changed the political equation considerably. Before his death, this election was fought on communal and caste issues, but now the focus will be on stability.

—Business Times (Singapore)

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India: A Flawed Miracle Somehow Survives

By Shashi Tharoor

THIS IS NOT the India I grew up in.

In April 1975, as a college student and free-lance journalist of 19, I went to Parliament House in New Delhi to interview Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for a youth magazine. A friend from college asked whether he could accompany me; as his excuse, he carried a tape recorder in a shoulder bag. We strolled unchallenged past the guards and into the prime minister's outer office, where a cheerful shamble reigned.

Suppliants, officials and hangers-on sat around, walked in and out and brought tea and conversation to the private secretary, who told an irrelevant anecdote about the unmanly plausible portrayal of an Indira Gandhi-like figure in a current film.

After awhile, a press secretary emerged from Mrs. Gandhi's inner sanctum to call me in. I asked if my friend could join me. "Why not?" he said, and we both walked in to the prime minister's presence. The slender figure might have contained a bomb, but no one bothered to check. The thought would not even have occurred to them. Despite the assassination of Mohandas Gandhi 27 years before, Indians did not order their affairs that way.

Within a decade of that encounter, religious and sectarian violence had inflamed India. Indira Gandhi was dead, mowed down by her Sikh bodyguards in 1984. When her son, Rajiv, ascended to power, he carried out his public duties clad noticeably in a bulletproof vest. He addressed crowds from behind a Perspex screen, a security cordon of commandos around him.

In a country where any individual could join the breakfast throng at the prime minister's residence to seek a favor or benediction, even members of Parliament had to pass through intensive security checks. Some complained about how demeaning it was, but the complaints were muted. After what had happened to Indira Gandhi, security precautions became unavoidable.

And yet, old habits die hard, and democracies, especially one as free-wheeling as India's, are not instinctively good at protecting their leaders. Security became an issue in itself. The distance that safety considerations obliged Rajiv Gandhi to keep from the people cost him votes. The prime minister came to be seen as an aloof and remote figure.

The trappings of security created, in many voters' eyes, an imperial prime minister, occupied by an impenetrable prime minister. It was this more than anything else that cost him the 1989 election.

So it was hardly surprising that this time around, Mr. Gandhi threw safety to the winds in his campaign. He revealed in casting his bodyguards aside and plunging into the throng; he asked the crowd to flock into the empty spaces in front of the podium that were sectioned off for security purposes. His every gesture reaffirmed the vital premise, so necessary to all democrats, that they are safest among their own people; that to be touched by the Indian masses was, for an Indian leader, to be in touch with the sources of his own power.

In India, as in the United States, elections legitimize the system not merely through the casting of votes, but through the process itself, the self-renewing exchange of hopes and promises, demands and compromises, that make up the flawed miracle of democracy.

The voters of India had repeatedly proved — and were in the process of demonstrating again — that a de-

mocracy offers other ways of manifesting disagreements with one's leaders. Despite the spiraling violence, the growing criminalization of politics, the increasing number of fringe groups who found bombs more effective than debate, Indians have never ceased to believe in themselves. The bombing Tuesday shook that self-belief by attacking its very basis: that Indians could choose their rulers and preserve a way of doing things offering meaning and value to that choice.

The plottings now flow like blood: the end of a dynasty, a life cut short in its prime, the buller's triumph over the buller, I mean for Rajiv Gandhi, for his again betrayed family; for a nation so tragically deprived of a leader of grace and potential, I mean, too, for the India I grew up in. I have no doubt that India will overcome the Indians will find the willpower to transcend one more national calamity. But it will never again be an India where freedom is untroubled by fear, an India where a student can walk in uninvited upon his prime minister.

The writer, author of "The Great Indian Novel," contributed this column to The New York Times.

U.S. Pressure on Israel Might Be a Service to Israelis

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Secretary of State James Baker's problem in trying to make peace between Israel and the Arabs lies in the wish of each side still to win, by means of a peace settlement, the war they did not finish in 1948.

This is what the diplomatic struggle is fundamentally about. The war was over, it was fashionably described as "low-intensity conflict." The Palestinians raised Israel from bases outside and conduct a rock-throwing insurrection in the occupied territories. The Israelis punish and jail Palestinians inside Israel, and attack their installations in Lebanon and elsewhere.

Neither side demonstrates a willingness to accept less than victory. This is what makes the present situation different from 1977-79, when Egypt resolved to compromise and Israel reciprocated. President Anwar Sadat, with crucial help from the United States, negotiated a settlement by which Israel ceded the Sinai in exchange for a treaty of peace with Egypt.

Land was exchanged for peace. This provides the model for what the United States would like to see happen now in the Middle East. Mr. Baker has been pressing the Arab powers to recognize Israel's right to exist in peace, in exchange for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank of the Jordan, with a Palestinian state to be created there. Mr. Baker also would like Israel to hand back the Golan Heights to Syria and end its indirect occupation of a "security zone" in southern Lebanon.

In both Arab and Israeli eyes, however, such an outcome would represent a qualified defeat of Israel and a victory for the Palestinians, since at last there would be a Palestinian state. The victory would only be partial since the declaratory policy of the Arabs has for many years been that Israel has no moral right to exist at all, having been established on land formerly Palestinian.

But precisely because the victory would be qualified, and Israel would in turn enjoy the victory of at last conducting its national life in peace, a "land for peace" settlement would seem the reasonable, if not the inevitable, end to this conflict that has poisoned not only regional but international relations for more than four decades. Many in Israel are prepared to accept such a settlement, if it could be agreed.

However, a second unresolved conflict exists, possibly equally difficult to resolve. It is the struggle within Israel between those prepared to trade land for an internationally guaranteed settlement, and those who are convinced, whether out of geopolitical reasoning or biblical conviction, that there has to be a Greater Israel permanently incorporating the territories seized in the 1967 war — Gaza, the West Bank and all of Jerusalem.

Resolution of this domestic dispute is greatly obstructed, possibly precluded, by Israel's pernicious voting system of extreme proportional representation.

This gives small parties of extremist conviction a blocking or blackmailing position in Israel's government when the major-party division is narrow, as it has been now for many years.

Recent press reports say that the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, has offered his party's support to the Likud coalition government of Yitzhak Shamir if it were to accept the kind of settlement that Secretary Baker proposes. This is one way out of the dilemma.

One reasonably asks, though, why Israel must make the tangible concession, that of land, which is also a tangible element in Israel's security. What ever the justice of the 1948 war's outcome, or of all the wars since, Israelis have mainly wanted to live at peace. Israeli expansionists would be powerless today, as in the 1950s and 1960s, if Arab intransigence had not undermined Israeli's moderates and promoted Israeli extremism — to the objective cost of the Palestinians, victims of both camps.

But history is unjust. Israel faces this demand to yield land for peace because no viable alternative solution exists. Some Israelis argue that Jordan really is "Palestine," so that the Palestinians inside Israel's present provisional frontiers have merely to go to Jordan — or be expelled there, which is the implied threat — for matters to be settled. This is

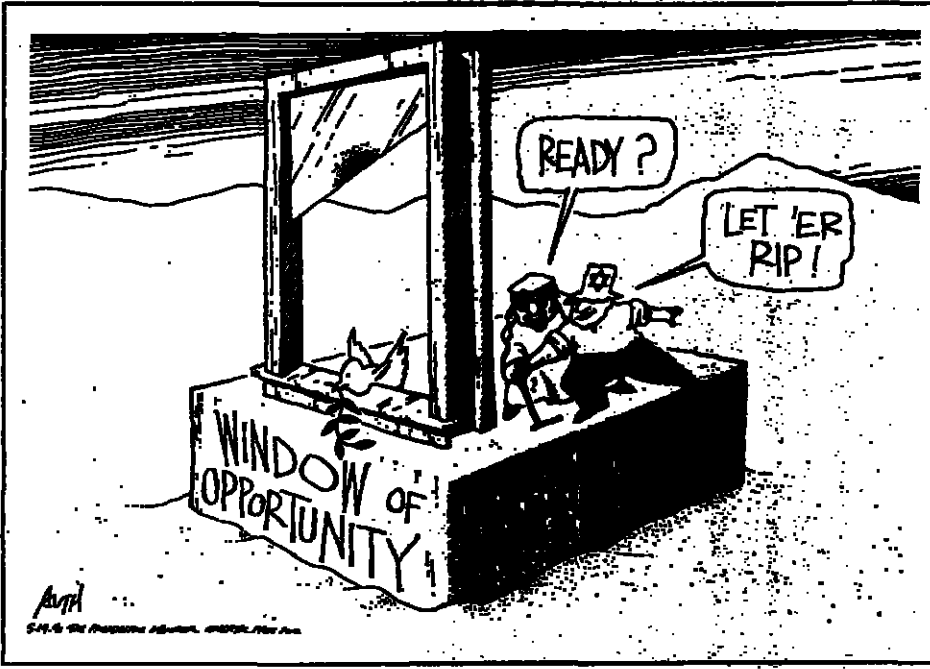
a debater's stance meant to prevent the settlement that Mr. Baker proposes. It could not happen without Israel alienating itself totally from its principal American and European sources of support. The actual choice is between land for peace and prolonged war.

Mr. Shamir and his colleagues surely recognize this. However, they cannot be expected to yield without explicit and "irrevocable" pressure from the United States, capable of providing them with their domestic political alibi for making otherwise "unacceptable" concessions.

The means for such pressure are as obvious to Messrs. Shamir and Peres (and to the expansionist housing minister, Ariel Sharon) as to Secretary of State Baker. They are American withholding of loan guarantees that support fresh Russian Jewish settlement in Israel, and reduction of American official subsidies, essential to Israel's economy.

To exert such pressure would actually be a service to Israel, as Mr. Shamir surely understands. Mr. Peres does. One would think that Mr. Baker and President George Bush do, too. But the deed cannot be done without high drama in Washington politics as well as an ostensible crisis in U.S.-Israel relations. Afterward it will be recognized as having been a necessary, if disagreeable, exercise in high statecraft disguised in low politics — a complicity for peace.

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Hong Kong: Why So Ready to Bargain Away the Pillars of Freedom?

By George Hicks and Alvin Rabushka

HONG KONG — It is no great riddle why Hong Kong prosper and China stagnates. The clues are found in the different sets of institutions and incentives that structure economic, political and social life in the two systems.

Indeed, the sole purpose of the Chinese-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong in 1984 was to ensure that the socialist system and policies of China would not be introduced into the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, or HKSAR. The territory's capitalist system and life-style were to remain unchanged for 50 years after July 1, 1997.

It seems like yesterday that Hong Kong people were urging the British to preserve the keys to Hong Kong's success: private property, private ownership of enterprises, the legal system, fundamental civil and political rights, free port status, free capital markets and a freely convertible currency — in short, a high degree of autonomy after 1997.

However, an extraordinary turnabout has taken place. Having realized, and tacitly accepted, that Chinese-British promises enshrined in the Joint Declaration will not be kept come 1997, many Hong Kong people now appear willing to unilaterally bargain away the principles of the agreement with no clear reason. Recent public opinion polls have revealed that a majority believe the future prosperity of the territory requires British concessions to gain China's approval for a new airport at Chek Lap Kok.

Ironically, a growing segment of Hong Kong's population feels that China, which flouts all the underlying principles that sustain economic prosperity and individual freedoms in Western society, has the interests of the territory more at heart than do the governments of Britain and Hong Kong. It seems that these will be

deemed the villains of the piece should they refuse to placate Beijing.

Not so long ago, compromise, not concessions, was the buzzword of the airport discussions. Certainly from the standpoint of Hong Kong, there is good reason for compromise, given the congested, outdated facilities at the existing Kai Tak airport. Negotiating points — well within the spirit of the Joint Declaration — might

include the scope of the project and its relationship to mainland airports, and even some guarantee that the venture will not strain the future fiscal solvency of Hong Kong. China, for its part, might then be expected to endorse the plan, paving the way for private investment in the project.

But Beijing wants concessions, not compromises. What kind of concessions? A say on Hong Kong's finances, the right to scrutinize all major issues between now and 1997, influence over the appointments to Hong Kong administrative authorities, and most dangerous of all, influence over judicial appointments.

Yet the Basic Law stipulates that the finances of the territory be independent of China. Judges of the courts of the HKSAR are supposed to be appointed by the future chief executive on the recommendation of an independent panel composed partly of local judges. The Joint Declaration states that Britain will have administrative responsibility for Hong Kong until July 1997. Most important, after that date Hong Kong is to be governed by an autonomous government, not by China.

The concessions demanded by Beijing would deal a death blow to the Joint Declaration and Hong Kong. Concessions on fundamental institutions are not the same as compromises over issues which, after resolution, leave institutions intact.

Nevertheless, a growing chorus of Hong Kong people shows every sign of willingness to destroy the very institutions which ensure autonomy by tearing up the Joint Declaration for short-term gain and peace with China. This is tantamount to slaking thirst by drinking poison.

This deterioration of principles began with the Basic Law, promulgated in 1989 to enshrine the tenets of the Joint Declaration. But many of the provisions and loopholes of this law abrogate the autonomy of the HKSAR, to the dismay of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

For example, Article 23 of the Basic Law states that the HKSAR will enact laws to prohibit acts of treason, secession or sedition — which, for practical purposes, means anything China dislikes. The National People's Congress in Beijing has also invested its standing committee with the power to override decisions of the SAR government, which invalidates the "one country, two systems" formula. Moreover, the 60-seat SAR legislature will comprise a mere 20 elected members in 1997 and only 30 by the year 2003.

The Basic Law does not provide any machinery for the enforcement of the individual rights that it enumerates. China has not signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights or the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Nor has Beijing given an assurance that it will ever do so.

Have the people of Hong Kong gone insane? Do they really believe that, after the territory bargains away guarantees of economic and political liberties, the future HKSAR will ever be able to reclaim them? Even on narrow economic grounds, Hong Kong should fight hard for autonomy.

Many factors influence economic growth and prosperity. But two of the most critical are the structure of institutions such as property rights and legal systems, and the effects of such government interventions in the economy as tax structures, subsidies, budgetary practices, trade and monetary policies. Growth relies on more

than injections of technology and capital. It also depends on underlying incentives that motivate and reward individual behavior. These incentives are determined by political and economic institutions that supply rules and mechanisms for enforcement.

The exercise of individual economic, political and civil rights is a distinguishing characteristic of Western societies. In China, the constitution means little. The general absence of both individual rights and the rule of law greatly weakens the economic opportunities of citizens.

Especially damaging to China's well-being have been the virtual preemption of private property by the state and its disregard of its own constitutional guarantees of the rule of law. China has never honored what others consider fundamental liberties.

From the 1930s through the 1980s, Chinese leaders, backed by such institutions as private property and the rule of law, guaranteed the population with dramatic swings in economic and political power.

During these same four decades, stable British rule — which protected private property and upheld the rule of law — insulated the people of Hong Kong, allowing the territory to work, save and invest its way to a standard of living that mainland Chinese can only dream about.

The Basic Law drove a horse and carriage through the Joint Declaration. But the final coup de grace, its unilateral abrogation, is being abetted by the people of Hong Kong, who seem willing to accept the destruction of the very institutions on which their liberties and prosperity depend.

Mr. Hicks, an economist living in Hong Kong, edited "The Broken Mirror: China After Tiananmen." Mr. Rabushka is a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University in California. They contributed this view to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Murder Mystery

PARIS — A mysterious murder, followed by the suicide of the assassin, has been committed in a house in the rue Gerard. Here lived married couple named Frey, whose greatest friends were a Mr. and Mme. Lampernisse, who occupied an apartment in the next street. Yesterday morning (May 23), some hours after Frey had gone to work, Mme. Frey and M. Lampernisse were found lying dead in the former's apartment. Lampernisse had evidently stabbed Mme. Frey and then cut his own throat. It is supposed the crime was motivated by Mme. Frey's rejection of the suit Lampernisse had been paying her.

1916: A German Insult

SCHAFFHAUSEN — The "Vossische Zeitung," newspaper of Berlin, discussing President Wilson's address of May 17 to newspaper correspondents regarding Americans' wish for peace, says: "American journal-

ists are in the main, it is well known, as puerile and ineffective as the immense majority of the people itself."

1941: Shooting in Tirana

ROME — [From our New York edition:] A Greek under a spell of "poetic madness" fired several wild shots at an automobile in which King Victor Emmanuel III was riding with Albanian Premier Shefqet Verri last week during the Italian monarch's visit to Albania. Fascist authorities announced today (May 25) an official announcement said the affair was an attempt on the life of Verri, premier of Albania since the Italians conquered the Adriatic country in 1939. Dispatches from Tirana, the Albanian capital, attributed the shooting to "personal resentment" against the Albanian government. The seventy-two-year-old King, who has been in the Italian throne since August 3, 1900, has shown no effect of the attempt in his bearing in public since he returned to Rome.

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

Jeanne Moreau, 'the Last of the Strong'



Moreau and Mastroianni on the set of "The Suspended Step of the Stork," one of her two films shown at the recent Cannes festival.

by Joan Dupont

CANNES — In the Theo Angelopoulos film, "The Suspended Step of the Stork," Jeanne Moreau and Marcello Mastroianni have a brief encounter on a bridge — she is supposed to identify him as her long lost husband. There is a second of recognition, then she turns her head and says, "It's not him."

"It was a lovely moment — Marcello and I had so much emotion," she says over coffee at the Carlton Hotel. "We spoke this morning and I said, 'Can you imagine after all these years! Because we were in love with one another when we did Antonioni's 'La Notte' — 30 years ago.'"

While other actresses of her generation drop out of sight or militate for animal rights, Moreau at 63 plays on, a *Pasionaria* of free love since Louis Malle's "Les Amants" and François Truffaut's "Jules et Jim." Angelopoulos talks about the way she emerged from his "cinematic libido." The Soviet director Rustam Khamdamov, who chose her for "Anna Karamazova," calls her "the last of the strong women, like Marlene Dietrich and Bette Davis."

Moreau is not like today's big-boned and messy actresses. She does not stride, she slithers, smoking as if to inhale every man in sight. The voice too, is smoky, rich with fatigue.

"Darling," she says, "if you don't give a damn, men look at you." She has always had a face with a past, and they are still looking at her. She arrived, blond and sleek, at a party in her honor, draped in white satin designed by Saint Laurent. "I adore clothes, and the image is important when all those people are waiting for you."

Having worked with the greatest, she feels she has a nose for talent. "I operate on intuition," she says. "That's how I chose my parts. Of course, all directors are a bit cra-

zy." She became involved with the production of Khamdamov's long and baffling "Anna Karamazova," also in the competition at Cannes, spending three months shooting in Leningrad, without pay. She hailed the film out of debt, and threw in her high heels from "Jules et Jim," digging them out of the cellar, dying them for the part. "I'm still size 35½," she says, uncurling a graceful foot for inspection.

But the results did not please her. The other night, seeing the film for the first time, she stalked out — "I was so mad! I told Rustam, 'You practice aesthetic terrorism — you're a genius but you have no talent: Talent means that you have to give up some things that you find beautiful — and keep them to yourself.'"

She inhales deeply. "The critics have been very respectful, very kind, and with Serge Silbermann, a wonderful producer, we're going to completely re-edit the film."

"As a joke, I told Rustam he should have tacked on another film while he was at it — we would have sat there for six hours as if it were Peter Brook's 'Mahabharata.' I think he did not take it well — my humor is not very Russian."

This is not the first time she has been at the eye of the storm. In 1960, Peter Brook's delicate, slow-motion "Moderato Cantabile" got a rise out of the festival audience. "People applauded, others detested the film, and they fought." She shared the prize for best actress with Melina Mercouri, for "Never on Sunday," a very different kind of film.

"I've always been ambitious, but not competitive," she says. "My aim is excellence, but with a few secrets — an expression people are ashamed of using these days." Her mother's Irish background sticks with her. "I can be passionate and talkative, or silent in a puritan way, but I speak the truth. I've known the facts of life since childhood, and if I like beauty and if I am very strict about a certain harmony, it's not because I don't

know the rest, it's because I've made a choice."

Dance was her first love. "I would have liked to be Margot Fonteyn, but we were poor." Raised in Figalle, where her father worked as a waiter in a brasserie during the Occupation, she remembers the prostitutes, and their clients, German soldiers, queuing up "their trousers on their arms." When her parents separated, she had started acting and was able to support them.

"My mother left with the money I gave her, because life was hell, taking my sister with her. I stayed with my father. Then I became pregnant and my father threw me out." She was 20, and at the Comédie Française.

She married the father, Jean-Louis Richard, the day before giving birth. Unlike her illustrious lovers and later husbands — Pierre Cardin, William Friedkin — Richard did not come with a label. An actor and screenwriter, he wrote the script for Truffaut's "La Nuit Américaine."

"I met François through Louis Malle. We were at Cannes with 'Ascenseur pour l'Échafaud.' There in the big empty corridors of the Palais, I saw a tiny little thin young man. The day after, I was back in Paris and received a letter from François, who said he wanted to make a movie with me." With the letter, he had sent a copy of "Jules et Jim."

The actress most often identified with the New Wave has been along on other adventures with young directors — from Bertrand Blier's "Les Valseuses" to Luc Besson's "Nikita."

"I've been very lucky," she says. "Better than lucky, *beate*, as the Italians say, blessed by the gods. I'm not involved with religion, but I know how to give."

She feels that she was lucky to have understood pain early. "It's like for athletes, when the muscle aches, that's where you have to go. When I was 33, married to Pierre Cardin, we wanted a child, but the doctors discov-

ered I had a tumor, so I had an operation instead."

In the '80s, her luck was down. Marriage to the director Friedkin ended in divorce, and ruin: "It was a terrible period, but fantastic. I was swept off my feet and left with nothing. It was time to be reborn. What could I do? When you receive such an enormous kick in the backside, you have to move on."

Next, she acted in English in Tennessee Williams's "The Night of the Iguana" in Baltimore. "I can't even remember the director's name!" she laughs. "It was such a disaster, and I knew it from the first day." Wiped out, she returned, and sold her house in the south of France. "It made me feel 20 years old again, I walked down the streets of Paris feeling free!"

It was theater that gave her a fresh start. Klaus Michael Gröber's staging of Hermann Broch's "Le Récit de la Servante Zéline" was a big success, and toured 11 countries. A new Moreau emerged — a bawdy old wife of Basle, in black silk stockings, with a broken voice. "Working with Gröber taught me a lot — he's a very generous man. I understood that people are not there to serve me. I have to be at their service. My life opened up with 'Zéline.' The offers poured in — the Greek film, the Russian film, and she went to Australia to act in Wim Wenders' "Until the End of the World."

Friday, she is off to Montreal to work with Vincent Ward, a young New Zealand director, and will do a Peter Handke film early next year, as well as an album of songs from Jacques Prévert poems. "And Marcello wants to do a play with me — I'll do it, I'll still act, but I think I can be helpful in production. As I said, I'm a servant, I'll do my best."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.



Piazza del Duomo at concert time, seen from behind the orchestra.

Spoleto and Menotti: Meeting of Two Worlds

by William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy — The one predictable thing about the Spoleto Festival of Two Worlds is its unpredictability. It has few unshakable traditions, few irreplaceable figures (except for its founder and guiding spirit, Gian Carlo Menotti, who will reach his 80th birthday during this year's festival).

For most of its 33 seasons, its opening event has been a gala opera performance in the larger of the town's theaters, the Teatro Nuovo. But last summer the elegant audience gathered in the Nuovo, but the program was not opera. They heard, instead, a performance of Beethoven's "Symphony Fantastique" then trooped out of the theater and walked to the Duomo, where the second — and more impressive — half of the event took place.

The Duomo which, in one form or another, has been on its present site since the 12th century, houses one of the supreme masterpieces of the latter part of the Quattrocento: the cycle of frescoes devoted to episodes in the life of the Virgin, the final work of Filippo Lippi, who died in Spoleto shortly before the work's completion and is buried in the right transept. When Menotti came to the city, the frescoes had sadly deteriorated, and for the past several years now they had been partially hidden by scaffolding, as a team of specialists restored them. The solemn unveiling of the renewed works was the real opening of last year's festival.

The occasion was really a celebration in which not only the elegantly dressed visitors participated, but also the townspeople. As officials arrived in dark suits or evening clothes, the Spoletini, in T-shirts and summer dresses, mothers pushing strollers or fathers carrying children on their back, flocked into their cathedral to share the rejoicing.

For the occasion, Menotti had composed a little Salve Regina, admirably sung by the Westminster Choir (a Spoleto mainstay). At its final "Alleluia," the billowing white drapery concealing the frescoes dramatically fluttered to the ground, and the capacity crowd greeted the now glowing, vital paintings with thunderous applause.

In some festival cities, relations between town and festival are strained. If not bitterly hostile. But from the beginning, the people of Spoleto — instinctively hospitable and also a bit curious — have welcomed their visitors and resisted the temptation to gouge. In 1957, at the first festival, when the luxury cars began to disgorge their jet-set passengers outside the Teatro Nuovo for a dazzling production by Luciano Visconti of Verdi's "Macbeth," the whole town seemed to have collected in the streets around the opera house to watch the arrivals.

Of course, there are moments of dissension. The local authorities, who now underwrite a part of the expense, complain that the festival is extravagant; inevitably — this is Italy — political forces have sometimes tried, without success, to influence the programming. And, on his side, Menotti regularly demands greater collaboration. For decades he has complained of the paucity of hotel space. In the early days, when he learned that one of the few hotels near the town was about to be sold for another use, he stepped in and bought it himself, renaming it Albergo del Marto, the hotel of the madman (which was what some Spoletini called him). Later, an elegant and comfortable hotel, the Duchi, was built, and the old hotels of the town made heroic efforts to smarten up.

As the festival's popularity increases, the visitor still has to reserve his hotel room ahead of time, but Spoleto has come a long way from the time when I had to sleep in a room off a seamstress' establishment, walking through a room full of sewing machines and chattering girls, to reach the bath.

The festival is now in its 34th year, a respectable age for a festival. But there has been a town of some kind on Spoleto's site since prehistoric times, and long before Menotti discovered it visitors stopped off on their way south to Rome along the Via Flaminia to admire the Duomo, the Roman bridge and other Roman remains, the narrow mysterious medieval streets, the handsome churches, and — for that matter — the theaters (in the smaller Teatro Caio Melisso, the great Rossini once performed). Dominating the hill and the town is the forbidding Rocca dell'Albornoz, the massive fortress named for the wily warrior-cardinal who built it. Its former inhabitants include such sinister figures as Cesare Borgia and his sister Lucrezia. More recently it was a maximum-security prison.

From his arrival, Menotti fought to have the prison's few convicts moved elsewhere, so the great spaces inside could be used for happier purposes. At long last, this goal, too, has been reached. The Rocca, now returned to civil life, is being restored. And the composer is fighting to make sure that at least a part of its area is dedicated to the festival.

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SPOLETO during the festival can be exhausting, but, independent of the quality of the performances, it is always fun. You are totally immersed in artistic activity: walk along any street and, from some unidentified window, you will hear a pianist struggling with a difficult passage or a soprano tirelessly singing exercises. The streets are full of kids carrying instrument cases, rushing from rehearsal hall to theater, and dancers, recognizable by their unmistakable turnout waddle and their inseparable canvas bags. An animated group will be stock still in the middle of a square, looking around with wonder, exclaiming "que lindo, que hermoso," and you know the Spanish troupe has arrived for tomorrow night's opening.

Spoleto's beauty is outdoors. The grand churches, like San Gregorio Maggiore and San Domenico; the impressive palaces; the humble, but equally ancient constructions (the short Via del Duomo, now a double row of elegant shops, dates from the early Middle Ages, and you can visualize the town when it was under its powerful and autocratic medieval rulers).

Coming along the Via dell'Arringo to the broad ramp that leads gently down to the Piazza del Duomo, it is hard to refrain from superlatives. Every one of its components is beautiful: on the right, the curving, purplish facade of the 16th-century Palazzo Arconci, decorated in graffiti attributed to Giulio Romano; on the left, the stark, curving apse of the 13th-century Sant'Eufemia. After the Palazzo come other, more modest medieval houses farther down. On the left, a little 15th-century polygonal construction, the Opera del Duomo (almost always closed, but never mind: the exterior is what counts), then the Teatro Caio Melisso. All is variety in the square, and harmony.

This year's festival, from June 26 to July 14, opens with the European premiere of Menotti's "Goya" in the Teatro Nuovo, and Mozart's "Figaro" and "Apollo and Hyacinth" are given in the Caio Melisso. The Harlem Dance Theatre and Monte Carlo Ballet are among the visitors, the traditional noon chamber concerts and an extensive theater program are scheduled, and the festival ends with the traditional concert in the Piazza del Duomo.

William Weaver lives in Italy, writes about music and translates contemporary Italian fiction. He wrote this for The New York Times.

CRITICS' CHOICE

Modigliani in Zurich

■ After drawing a record 260,000 visitors to the Fondation Pierre Gianadda last summer, Amedeo Modigliani is now at Zurich's Kunsthaus until July 7. This time, the selection underscores not the tragic, burnt-out life, but how, despite it, the artist's single-minded, unique vision grew. With scant concession to modern art movements, Modigliani turned out sculptures, oil, pen or watercolor portraits of friends, lovers or people in the street, a series of unabashed, splendid nudes and a few landscapes before his death in 1920. The curator, Werner Schmalenbach — now retired from the Düsseldorf Kunstsammlung — has obtained key works from outstanding private and public collections. (Mavis Gurnard)

Mozart in His Own Hand

■ An exhibition of autograph scores and letters of Mozart and early printed editions of his music are on display until Aug. 4 at the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York in observance of the bicentennial of the composer's death. Autographs in the show, "Mozart: Prodigy of Nature," range from four short keyboard pieces Mozart composed at the age of 5 to a draft excerpt of "Die Zauberflöte," one of his last works. A half-hour video on Mozart's life, narrated by the mezzo-soprano Frederica von Stade, is shown daily. The show is organized in collaboration with the British Library in London, where it will go from Aug. 30 through Jan. 12. A key exhibit is the autograph thematic catalogue of works

Mozart began to keep in 1784 and continued until a week or two before his death on Dec. 5, 1791. This was given to the British Library, with much else, in 1986, by the trustees of the Stefan Zweig collection.

Frankfurt Ballet in Paris

■ William Forsythe's Frankfurt Ballet will be at the Théâtre du Châtelet from June 10 to 20 with two programs. The first is a reprise of Forsythe's full-evening "Limb's Theorem," with music by Thom Willems, seen in the company's Paris season last fall. The second program comprises three dances having either French or European premieres. Two are by Forsythe, "The Vile Parody of Address," to music by Bach, and "The Second Detail," to music by Willems, and the third work, "No Wild Ones," is choreographed by Amanda Miller, with music by Peter Scherer and Arto Lindsay.

Glyndebourne and Mozart

■ Glyndebourne Festival Opera began in the 1930s with Mozart, and while its repertoire has ranged far and wide since then, this theater in a Sussex country mansion is making something special of the bicentennial of the composer's death. The entire season, which began this week and runs to Aug. 23, is devoted to the six operas that span the last 10 years of Mozart's life, from "Idomeneo" to "La Clemenza di Tito." Two productions are new: "Così fan tutte," which has its first performance May 24, reunites the conductor Simon Rattle and

the director Trevor Nunn, the partnership of the 1986 "Porgy and Bess," and "La Clemenza di Tito," being given for the first time at the festival, has Andrew Davis as conductor, with a production by Nicholas Hytner. The premiere will be June 28.

Foreman Meets the Don

■ The American director Richard Foreman, best known as the founder of the Ontological-Hysteric Theater, is responsible for the staging and designs of a new production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" that has its premiere May 31 at the Lille Opera. Jean-Claude Casadesu conducts the Orchestre National de Lille and the cast is headed by Boris Martinovic in the title role, with Mary Shearer as Donna Anna, Frances Ginsberg as Elvira, Anne-Sophie Schmidt as Zerlina, Mark Doos as Leporello, John Fowler as Ottavio and Dimitri Petkov as the Commendatore. Later performances are June 2, 4, 6 and 8.

Festival at Sapporo

■ The second annual Pacific Music Festival is to take place from July 13 to Aug. 7 at Art Park in Sapporo, Japan. The festival, co-directed by the conductors Michael Tilson Thomas and Christoph Eschenbach, was founded last year by Leonard Bernstein. A total of 66 concerts will be performed by the Festival Orchestra, the Houston Symphony, the Vienna Philharmonic String Quartet and Wind Quintet, the soprano Arleen Auger, the mezzo-soprano Christa Ludwig and others.

Musicians from 24 countries are expected to make up the festival orchestra. There will also be 18 singers participating in a vocal program, new to the festival this year.

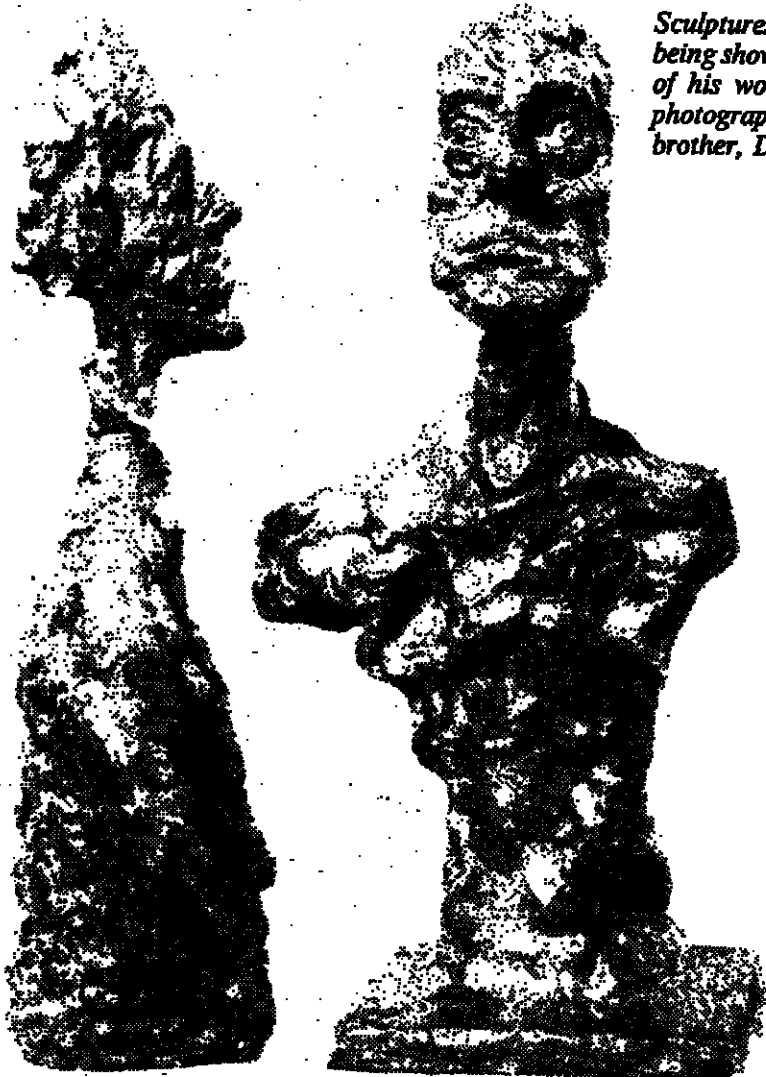
Béjart, Spoerli Join Forces

■ As part of the ongoing festivities celebrating the 700th anniversary of the Swiss Confederation, a single program will combine the talents of Maurice Béjart and his Ballet Lausanne and Heinz Spoerli, choreographer and director of the Basel Ballet. The program will consist of Spoerli's "Fondue," followed by Béjart's "La Tour," with the dancers of both companies participating in the finale of the latter work. The program is scheduled to be given June 18 to 23 in the Palais de Beaulieu in Lausanne, June 27 and 28 at the Sporthalle St. Jakob in Basel, and July 2 to 4 in the Hallenstadion at Zurich.

Britten's 'Death in Venice'

■ The French premiere of Benjamin Britten's "Death in Venice" will be given May 24 by the Opéra de Nancy et de Lorraine under the musical direction of Jérôme Kaltenbach and in the staging, sets and costumes of Yannis Kokkos. The English-language production (with French surtitles) will have Joseph Evans as Gustav von Aschenbach, with other roles being sung by Elisabeth Conquet, Peter Savidge, Christopher Robson and Paul Parfitt. Other performances are scheduled for May 26, 28 and 30.

WEEKEND



Sculptures by Alberto Giacometti being shown in a London exhibition of his work that includes a 1953 photograph of the artist with his brother, Diego, and wife, Annette.



Max Ernst's "Long Live Love," top, part of a 100th anniversary retrospective of his work in Stuttgart; below, a representation of the Virgin Mary from an exhibition of illuminated manuscripts in Cologne.



Talking Dylan, at 50

Best Wishes for Rebirth of His Blues

by Dave Marsh

BOB DYLAN has long led his generation, and not only by influencing the way we sing and write, speak and look. His 1963 anthem, "Blowin' in the Wind," revolutionized pop music by showing that topicality that was radical and sincere could sell millions of records.

His 1985 "Biograph" — three compact disks mixing greatest hits with outtakes — kicked off a boom in boxed sets and reissues. Both set trends from which the music business still profits. But it will be much more difficult for such a youth-oriented industry to prosper from the cycle Dylan kicks off Friday, when he became the first big-name rock star to reach the age of 50.

Bill Wyman passed that threshold several years ago; the first generation of rockers, from Little Richard to Jerry Lee Lewis, are far beyond 50. John Lennon would have been 50 in 1980, but he died in 1980. Dylan is the only one of the first generation of rockers who is still alive and making music. Bob Dylan is clearly the first rock-and-roller to reach 50 as a meaningful artist.

It challenges some assumptions to describe Dylan as still a musician of consequence; it overturns others to discover he is around at all. As early as 1965, as someone once said, "He was burning the candle at both ends and using a blowtorch in the middle."

But after breaking his neck in a motorcycle crash in 1966, Dylan settled down, reined himself in, grew up — as is evident on his records of the period, "John Wesley Harding" (1967) and "The Basement Tapes" (recorded in 1967, but unreleased until 1975).

Yet Dylan's successes were only occasional 15 years ago and are far more uncommon now. He has not made an indisputably great album since "Blood on the Tracks" in 1975. Since then, he has paraded out his best work stungily ("Every Grain of Sand" in 1981) or even discarded it ("Blind Willie McTell" in 1983). "Blind Willie McTell" surfaced only this year on "The Bootleg Series Vols. 1-3," though the song is superior to almost anything he wrote in the '80s.

Dylan proved inimitable on this year's Grammy Awards telecast in February. He first appeared in the guise of a prophet of doom, performing a speeded-up version of his anti-munitions-industry protest song, "Masters of War," with a ragtag band that played like a company of Desert Storm deserters. Finally, he stood at the microphone as a shy, somewhat wicked, ill-prepared bar mitzvah candidate, taking as his text an apocryphal tale of paternal wisdom.

He was accepting an award for Lifetime Achievement from a music establishment that never honored any of the records with which he changed the vocabulary and singing style of American popular music.

Forget what any of this might have meant, whether it was a protest against the Gulf war or an attack on the Grammy show itself. The

real question was at whose gunpoint Dylan had agreed to participate, and how much they now regretted it.

Dylan lost touch with the marketplace at a crucial moment in the early '70s, when the blues-based song styles in which he did his greatest work shifted to funk-based recordings in which songs existed only as a platform for rhythm. Every '60s rock star was forced to cope with those changes. With the exception of the Rolling Stones, who were the most rhythmically adept white band anyhow, few did it successfully.

Dylan was caught at a particularly inopportune moment: He was in the process of rejecting his old style of music-making but had yet to latch on to a new one.

In a sense, that is what "Blind Willie McTell," with its images of whiplash and desolation, martyrdom and abandonment, is about: Dylan, the greatest white blues singer, confessing that he does not know how to adapt but lacks the wherewithal to survive in the old ways.

Dylan is lost without the blues because they are a perfect expression of the emotional isolation, the fear of death and the joy of the moment that have been his subject matter since his debut album in 1961. When Bob Dylan taps those themes, as in "Blind Willie McTell" and "Series of Dreams," his music is as vital as ever.

O THERWISE, he is a man without a context. He is the clown of the Grammys, stumbling around and making us laugh, not because he is amused but because it is the best way he can think of to handle the moment.

Yes, this has something to do with age, but as an obstacle, not a barrier. James Brown, at 63, inspires the same sympathy as he tries to recreate his triumphs of the '60s. Dylan, like Brown, deserves encouragement to grow and adapt to old age.

Only one artist who has pulled this off comes to mind — one revered by both Dylan and Brown: Muddy Waters, the King of Chicago blues and the musician who lent "Like a Rolling Stone" its title and guitar line.

Waters seemed to deal with his advancing years by hailing back to his youth, when the blues were uprooted from their origins in the juke joints of his native Mississippi Delta and taken to Chicago — by Waters himself — where, plugged into a socket, they began waiting with first previously unsuspected.

At 65, Waters could sit on a stool and touch the flame again, though the audience was made up of college students and aging white bohemians, not South Side blacks.

At a moment when the blues are making a comeback, something similar may be possible for Bob Dylan.

Dave Marsh is co-editor of "Pastures of Plenty," a collection of Woody Guthrie's writings. He wrote this for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA

BRITAIN

Liverpool

Tate Gallery (tel: 709.0507). To Dec. 28: Paintings and sculptures by Alberto Giacometti as well as photographs and documents illustrating his life and how he worked.

London

Barbican Centre (tel: 638.4141). To June 16: "The True North: Canadian Landscape Painting 1896-1989" and "In-Natural Traces: Contemporary Art From Canada." Two complementary exhibitions of Canadian art. Also, "The Biggest Ever Art Show for Children" has hands-on activities, workshops with artists, things to make and do, all for children.

CANADA

Ottawa

National Gallery of Canada (tel: 890.1885). To June 16: "Il Guercino (1591-1666), Master Draftsman: Works From North American Collections." A panorama of characters and events from 17th century Italy: theatre scenes and festivals, witchcraft, everyday domestic life, medical oddities, and crude satire.

FRANCE

Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To June 17: Photographs by W. Eugene Smith and 12 photographers who have won the Smith Foundation Award. To Aug. 26: "Beauty Will Be Convulsed." The life and work of Andre Breton, the founder of Surrealism. Over 400 paintings, sculptures, objects, photographs and manuscripts by Picasso, Ernst, Miro, Chirico, Man Ray, Duchamp, Dal and others, including pieces from Breton's personal collection.

Musée Rodin (tel: 47.05.01.34). To June 2: Exhibition of works by Camille Claudel, including 80 bronzes, terra cotta, marble and plaster sculptures, and drawings, engravings, documents and photographs.

Théâtre du Soleil (tel: 43.74.24.08). Performances through June 2 of Euripides' "Iphigenia in Aulis," and Aeschylus' "Agamemnon" and "The Choephoroe," both from his "Oresteia" trilogy of the tragic Atreus family; directed by Ariane Mnouchkine.

SCOTLAND

Orangerie du Château de Stirling (tel: 46.61.06.71). To June 26: The department of Haut-de-Seine at the turn of the century is explored through 130 photographs by Eugene Atget.

GERMANY

Berlin

Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 25.48.80.00). To July 21: 70 international artists take part in "Metropolis," a Contemporary art exhibition with a distinctive urban context. The focus is the artistic spirit and practice of the 90s.

Cologne

Schnütgen Museum (tel: 221.4198). To June 16: Exhibition of illuminated manuscripts from the time of the Empress Theophanu who died in 991.

Düsseldorf

Städtische Kunsthalle (tel: 388.62.40). To June 2: "Soviet Art in 1950," second installment of an Israeli-Soviet Biennale. Populist art-facts and language play important roles in these recent works by Soviet artists.

Stuttgart

Staatgalerie (tel: 212.50.50). To Aug. 4: Max Ernst 100th anniversary retrospective includes over 200 works from one of the most innovative German artists of this century.

ITALY

Naples

San Domenico Maggiore. To June 23: 13th and 14th century choirbook manuscripts. Collection of pages, including many unpublished masterpieces showing how the art of book illumination flourished alongside the emergence of the printing press.

Venice

Fondazione Cini (tel: 52.888.00). To July 25: "Michelangelo and the Sistine Chapel." Photographic and scientific documentation of the Chapel's restoration, original preparatory drawings by Michelangelo and prints by artists inspired by the frescoes.

JAPAN

Osaka

Idemitsu Museum of Arts (tel: 245.5511). To June 2: "Art in the Orient." 100 pieces of painted pottery, silver, bronze, glass, gold and lacquer ware from Mesopotamia.

LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg

Galerie d'Art Municipale (tel: 47.97.27.66). To June 3: 218 of Francisco de Goya's (1746-1828) engravings covering themes of whiteness, disaster, disparity as well as self-lighting.

SOVIET UNION

Leningrad

Hermitage Museum (tel: 311.3801). To June 15: Retrospective of Bernard Buffet's works from 1947 to 1980, including oil paintings, lithographs and engravings.

MOSCOW

Central Artists House (tel: 238.05.13). To June 8: 120 pieces by prominent Israeli artists in the first installment of an Israeli-Soviet Biennale. They examine political and cultural problems encountered by them in the last three decades.

SPAIN

Barcelona

Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 325.19.08). To June 16: Sculptures and drawings from 1939 to 1951 by the minimalist artist Sergi Aguilar. To June 16: Over 90 photos by early 20th century American photographer Lee Miller. Subjects include the Parisian surrealists and the Nazi Holocaust.

Madrid

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya (tel: 374.8000). To June 1: 70 watercolors by Kandinsky, focusing on the artist's work as it developed between 1911 in Munich and the early 1940s in Paris, are being shown.

SWITZERLAND

Basel

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28). To July 21: "Collecting in the Renaissance: The Ambraser Cabinet." 50 paintings, 100 master drawings, 100 objects, jewelry, gold and silver work, and other pieces from the collection of Basilus Ambraser (1533-1591), a native of Basel.

Martigny

Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 22.39.78). To June 9: Works from Marc Chagall's Russian period (1908-1922), from museum and private collections of the Soviet Union. Includes the decor of the Moscow Jewish Theater, shown for the first time.

ACROSS

- 1 Prozac
- 5 Chinese wax
- 9 Assassinated Swedish Prime Minister, 1986
- 14 Level, in Lincolnshire
- 15 American composer, 1874-1954
- 16 Rap-sheet entry
- 17 Mediate
- 19 Desert (1981 military operation)
- 20 Racing shell
- 21 Fondness promoter?
- 23 Duos: Abbr.
- 24 "... thy warfare" — Scott
- 25 Tormented, with "at"
- 26 Severity
- 28 Where Gideon mustered his army
- 29 Harsh: Comb. form
- 30 Galsworthy's "— of Devon"
- 37 Depose
- 38 Solent
- 39 Jade
- 40 Exigency
- 41 Depilous
- 42 Road sign
- 43 They sparkle on diamonds
- 45 Joke that wows "at"
- 46 Buddhist temple
- 47 Michael Jackson hit
- 48 Obtrudes
- 52 Makes the grade
- 57 Young salmon
- 58 Variety of quartz
- 59 What aristocrats do
- 61 Early Irish nobleman
- 62 German cheese
- 63 Shell crew
- 64 Fruit decay
- 65 Der — (Adenauer)

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GRASP RAIN CRAB
OILIER EGGS EASE
MISTONE UNTURNED
ETO VALE ANITAS
BITE ARPS
TAKESADIMVTEWOF
AMATOL MEET ARI
LIZA TAN ORLE
USO KING BOSTON
SHOWINGWESHAND
ROSE ALMA
DEBASS BRIO FOE
STUCKYTOONESGUNS
MURK SARI ISLET
SITS KRA SALSIA

DOWN

- 1 Cousin of a twerp
- 2 Bombay bigwig
- 3 Piedmontese city
- 4 It's sold in a stub
- 5 French father of modern astronomy
- 6 Cub's Hall of Farmer
- 7 Directed
- 8 On the Java
- 9 Didn't see, in poker
- 10 Certain jurors
- 11 St. Mark's symbol
- 12 French brandy
- 13 Sallinger girl
- 14 Fooled, with "in"
- 22 Element used in metallurgy
- 25 Its major export is cacao
- 26 Umbilicus
- 27 Spinning
- 28 "Tintern Abbey" poet
- 29 — of Anger, 1970 film
- 30 Kind of test
- 31 Islamic chieftains
- 32 Beetle Bailey's boss
- 33 Mock
- 35 Instr. for Arnie Shaw
- 36 Weaken
- 42 — de Dios, Andean river
- 44 Knight's armor plate
- 45 Tackle for hoisting cargo
- 47 Handrail for an etoile
- 48 — dart
- 49 Neighbor of Niger
- 50 Czech capital
- 51 Crust
- 53 Winter Chase
- 54 Ampul
- 55 Cardinal point
- 56 Dagger
- 59 Distress

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WALL STREET WATCH

Traders Who Never Rest, A Desk That Never Closes

By Mary Billard
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The band was loud. The music was good. The beer was cold. But George Kaufman's mind started to drift thousands of miles away from CBGB, the downtown rock club, around midnight. Mr. Kaufman walked out to the deserted Manhattan street — the Bowery — and made a phone call. He came back smiling. "I need to find out what gold was trading at in Hong Kong," he told his friends, a little sheepishly.

To find out, Mr. Kaufman, a principal in the New York commodities firm of T&S Commodities Inc. had called the trading desk of Credit Lyonnais Rouse. Like any other trading desk, it provides market information and executes orders for its customers. And its customers are a broad array: They trade everything the world's major exchanges have to offer — primarily currencies and precious metals — and they are acutely aware that something is trading at every hour of the day or night.

Mr. Kaufman describes one of his friends, a successful speculator, as a real maniac. "He calls me first thing in the morning and says, 'Can you believe where the Swiss franc was trading last night at 3 in the morning?'" he said. "I ask him, 'How do you know that?' And he'll say, 'I called on the way to the bathroom. Doesn't everybody?'"

At Credit Lyonnais Rouse, customers range from small operations like T&S to foreign banks and money managers, all of whom need a centralized place where they can make a trade around the clock.

The late shift, which comes on at midnight, takes care of select customers for whom uninterrupted sleeping has become a passé biological need, eclipsed by the need to plug into the markets.

LOCATED ON the 21st floor of a high-rise building on lower Broadway, the Credit Lyonnais office shows the wear and tear of a 24-hour operation. Many chairs have broken springs, the carpet could use cleaning and the clock that tells Sydney time has fallen down. But the firm, a subsidiary of the big French bank, has more than 2,000 clients.

The overseas exchanges keep growing and more people are taking an interest in them, particularly money managers," said John Hannam, president of Credit Lyonnais Rouse.

Like surfers prowling the world in search of the perfect wave, traders who call the overnight desk at Credit Lyonnais are striving to find the perfect market — huge, fluid and offering a breathtaking ride. And Credit Lyonnais Rouse is not the only firm with such a clientele; others nearby include Refco Inc. in Manhattan, and AIG Trading Corp. in Fort Lee, New Jersey.

When it is lunchtime in Tokyo, it is 11 P.M. at the Credit Lyonnais trading desk in New York. The four traders on duty are flapping their jaws like auctioneers on a record-breaking day. All eyes are glued to the green numbers on the Reuters monitors; all shoulders cradle phones. The two younger traders — Seth Brufsky and Chris Curtin — keep pacing, but only as far as phone wires allow.

No conversation lasts more than 30 seconds. Snatches of phrases ring out: gold is up; Singapore has a demand for silver; the D-mark is unchanged; the yen is up; the "Swiss-er" is down; the pound unchanged. "I need spot gold," shouts Mr. Curtin. It is a symphonic ode to the free flow of capital currency and commodities.

But still there is not enough action. Phone conversations reveal that the traders are finding things a tad too tame. There is no volatility in the market. Mr. Brufsky recites a litany of numbers to a customer and then concludes: "Nothing's moving up here."

Nothing is worse than nothing. When the phone rings, everyone grabs it. Roy Friedman, one of the traders, even has time to joke with a customer who calls every night. "Isn't your wife home from the gym yet?"

For some, uninterrupted sleeping has become a passé biological need.

U.S.-China Trade: Middleman at Risk

Special to the Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — With the failure of the latest round of talks in Beijing over a new \$16 billion airport and port complex for Hong Kong, the territory has suffered its second blow in less than a week.

The stalled round of talks, which ended Wednesday, coincides with growing concern on another China-related issue: The business community fears the U.S. Congress may override President George Bush and push for denial of China's most-favored-nation trading status.

At a meeting of Hong Kong's Legislative Council on Wednesday, Sir Piers Jacobs, the territory's financial secretary, warned that loss of MFN could mean a drop in overall trade of 5 percent to 7 percent, which could take 1.3 percent to 1.8 percent off Hong Kong's economic growth, which is expected to be 3 percent in 1991.

The airport and trading-status issues point up broad concerns about the Hong Kong economy, which, according to government figures, is also saddled with a nagging rise in the consumer price index, announced two weeks ago, of 13 percent for the month of April. The stock market's Hang Seng index plunged 101 points Thursday morning before recovering to close at 5778.79, for a loss of 46.83 points, or 1.2 percent.

"I think it's going to be a rough summer," said a research analyst for a major Hong Kong-based brokerage. "Both of these issues will cause a lot of trouble to the market. There are lots of other problems for Hong Kong at the moment, but the market will be driven on whether those two issues can be resolved."

The issue of China's MFN status took on particular importance earlier this week when officials of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong returned to say they were pessimistic over the chances of unconditional renewal. That caused a one-day 2.2 percent drop in the Hang Seng index.

Most analysts here think the most-favored-nation status will likely be granted to China this year. But, they say, it is

possible that MFN will be granted with human-rights conditions that the Chinese government will not accept. That, the analysts say, would almost certainly lead to cancellation of privileged status in 1992.

China has been an annual recipient of most-favored-nation status, under which imports are subject to the lowest rate of duties generally available under U.S. tariff laws since 1980.

If China were forced to return to tariff schedules faced by countries not on the most-favored list, it would add more than \$2 billion to the cost of exports to the U.S., using 1989 figures. In 1989, the U.S. collected duties of

\$437.2 million on Chinese goods. Without MFN, duties would have been \$2.48 billion. Tariffs on sweaters, pull-overs and other textile items, for instance, would rise tenfold from 6 percent to 60 percent.

Hong Kong's dilemma is that since 1978, when China began to open its doors to investment, the colony has become the hub city to an industrial area in the Pearl River estuary that comprises 60 million people. Thousands of Hong Kong businessmen, joined by those from many other countries as well, have moved into the area to start export-related factories.

Taiwan businessmen are estimated by a Western diplomat to have invested \$600 million to \$2.5 billion in China, much of it in export-related industries whose product is funneled through Hong Kong's deep-water port.

Today, market analysts estimate that as much as two-thirds of China's \$15.7 billion in exports is shipped through Hong Kong. Sir Piers, the financial secretary, said in the colony's Legislative Council on Wednesday that the \$10.4 billion worth of goods that Hong Kong re-exports from China could be cut by about 44 percent, or \$4.8 billion, by withdrawal of MFN.

Sir Piers told the council that Hong Kong would work with Hong Kong's Trade Development Council to help businesses seek opportunities in alternative markets.

Scott Rosen, a regional affairs analyst for Hoare Govett Asia Ltd. of Hong Kong, said it might be possible to carry out a final production process on re-exports in Hong Kong, thus reclassifying them as domestic exports, or that some productive capacity made available by the loss of sales to the United States could be used to manufacture goods for Europe and Asia. Also, he said, part of the higher tariff costs could be passed on to U.S. consumers.

But, say analysts, including Mr. Rosen, it is difficult to see how Hong Kong could steer its economy away from U.S. markets quickly enough to have an impact.

At this point, the Hong Kong government's immediate

Export of Prison-Made Goods Is Not Policy, Beijing Says

Reuters

BEIJING — China conceded for the first time Thursday that prison-made goods may have been exported to the United States, but insisted it was not official policy and that the United States should share responsibility.

Allegations that China had been using prison labor to swell its huge trade surplus with the United States has inflamed debate in Washington over whether to renew its most-favored-nation trade status.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that if goods made in Chinese labor camps had entered U.S. markets it was because of a "management problem."

"Therefore we will see to it that the management will be further strengthened," said the spokesman, Wu Jianmin. "At the same time, it is hoped that the U.S. side will offer coordination so as to prevent recurrence."

President George Bush has said he wants to renew the agreement that gives Chinese goods the lowest possible tariffs in U.S. markets. But members of Congress want him to attach strict human-rights conditions.

Washington Insiders Expect Upturn to Be Weak

By Louis Uchitelle

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ask a White House official, a member of Congress or a Federal Reserve policy-maker what might happen when the recession ends, and they give this answer: Growth will be slow and sluggish.

The bursts of activity that came

Durables Orders Gain for the First Time This Year

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Orders at American factories for durable goods climbed 2.9 percent in April, the government reported Thursday, the first increase in four months and further evidence that the economy has begun to stabilize.

"It's another sign that we may be turning the corner here," said Michael L. Ponzio, a senior economist at Bank of America. The economy has been in recession since July but in the past several weeks has firmed in various sectors — retail sales, housing, industrial production and even jobs.

Thursday's report, compiled by the Commerce

Department, was considered important since a rise in orders for big-ticket durables is a proven bellwether of recovery. April's rise, to \$115.5 billion, was broadly based, with transportation equipment the only major industry posting a decline.

In another upbeat disclosure, the Labor Department said initial claims for state unemployment insurance dropped 5,000 in the week ended May 11, to 454,000, well below recent peaks.

The National Association of Business Economists declared the recession "almost over," with 60 percent of respondents to a survey saying the low point will be reached in the April-June period.

would make companies reluctant to rehire laid-off workers. Raises for those who do have jobs might be small and scarce, reflecting recent trends. And consumers will probably remain cautious shoppers until a stronger economy makes them feel more secure in their jobs.

The Federal Reserve, which also has the power to step on the economic gas, favors a mild recovery. According to Fed policy-makers, mild growth is all that the economy can achieve without increasing the inflation rate. Their concern is that the nation's businesses are not productive enough to supply all the needs of an economy growing at an annual rate of more than 2.5 percent to 3 percent.

Beyond that level, people simply bid up the prices of a limited supply of goods and services and inflation rises. From 1983 through 1989, the GNP grew at annual rates ranging from 2.5 percent in 1989 to 6.8 percent in 1984.

Such concerns about the nation's capacity for growth contributed to the Fed's decision to keep interest rates relatively high before the recession began last July. The decision played a key role in reducing the nation's economic growth to an annual rate of less than 2 percent, starting in the spring of 1989.

The Federal Reserve, which termed this approach a "soft landing," wants to maintain the policy after the recession ends, Fed officials suggest. The Fed would lower interest rates another notch and thereby encourage the borrowing that stimulates economic activity only if it saw clear evidence that the recession was continuing.

BT Posts Big Rise In Profit

14% Gain Makes £3 Billion Pretax

By Leigh Bruce

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC on Thursday announced a surprisingly large, 14 percent rise in profit for the past financial year thanks to surging cost-cutting designed to prepare it for increased competition.

BT, Britain's third-largest company in terms of sales, said its pretax profit had risen to £3.08 billion (\$5.3 billion) for the year that ended March 31, from £2.7 billion the year before. If a special charge for restructuring is excluded from the previous year's figure, the rise in pretax profit was 34 percent. Revenue went up by 6.8 percent to £13.15 billion.

As many as 20 groups, including U.S. regional telephone companies and the telecommunications arm of British Rail, are considering enter-

Pakistan hopes to raise up to \$5 billion by selling its telecommunications corporation, Page 14.

ing the U.K. telephone market as a result of regulatory reforms aimed to produce wide-open competition.

With the British government due to sell part of its remaining 48 percent share in British Telecom in November, analysts said BT's strong performance would boost its attractiveness to private investors.

"British Telecom has demonstrated with these results that it is really serious about getting to grips with the challenges ahead," said Martin Mabbutt, industry analyst at Nomura Research Institute.

Part of the improvement was due to the increase in calls during the year up 4 percent domestically and 6 percent internationally by volume — a 15.7 boost in exchange-line rentals, and growth of 11.9 percent from other services.

Average prices increased by 4.5 percent less than inflation.

Despite this, members of Parliament from the opposition Labour Party branded the big profit as "a huge rip-off for the users of the system" and "profiteering." Reuters reported.

BT's chairman, Iain Vallance, defended the results, saying: "It's a pity in some ways that profit is thought of as something not worthy of congratulation."

More than half the profit increase was attributable to cost-cutting. BT slashed its payroll by 19,000 jobs last year to 226,000 worldwide, and promised that a further cut "in five figures" would be achieved this year.

"Combined with impressive improvements in service quality over the last few years, BT have done a very, very good job," asserted Stephen Owen, telecommunications analyst at James Capel & Co.

The British government See TELECOM, Page 15

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	May 23
Australian dollar	1.37 1.36 1.35 1.34 1.33 1.32 1.31 1.30 1.29 1.28 1.27 1.26 1.25 1.24 1.23 1.22 1.21 1.20 1.19 1.18 1.17 1.16 1.15 1.14 1.13 1.12 1.11 1.10 1.09 1.08 1.07 1.06 1.05 1.04 1.03 1.02 1.01 1.00 0.99 0.98 0.97 0.96 0.95 0.94 0.93 0.92 0.91 0.90 0.89 0.88 0.87 0.86 0.85 0.84 0.83 0.82 0.81 0.80 0.79 0.78 0.77 0.76 0.75 0.74 0.73 0.72 0.71 0.70 0.69 0.68 0.67 0.66 0.65 0.64 0.63 0.62 0.61 0.60 0.59 0.58 0.57 0.56 0.55 0.54 0.53 0.52 0.51 0.50 0.49 0.48 0.47 0.46 0.45 0.44 0.43 0.42 0.41 0.40 0.39 0.38 0.37 0.36 0.35 0.34 0.33 0.32 0.31 0.30 0.29 0.28 0.27 0.26 0.25 0.24 0.23 0.22 0.21 0.20 0.19 0.18 0.17 0.16 0.15 0.14 0.13 0.12 0.11 0.10 0.09 0.08 0.07 0.06 0.05 0.04 0.03 0.02 0.01 0.00 0.99 0.98 0.97 0.96 0.95 0.94 0.93 0.92 0.91 0.90 0.89 0.88 0.87 0.86 0.85 0.84 0.83 0.82 0.81 0.80 0.79 0.78 0.77 0.76 0.75 0.74 0.73 0.72 0.71 0.70 0.69 0.68 0.67 0.66 0.65 0.64 0.63 0.62 0.61 0.60 0.59 0.58 0.57 0.56 0.55 0.54 0.53 0.52 0.51 0.50 0.49 0.48 0.47 0.46 0.45 0.44 0.43 0.42 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MARKET DIARY

Stocks Close Lower Ahead of Holiday

United Press International
NEW YORK — Stocks fell Thursday in dull trading, pressured by program selling on the New York Stock Exchange, where little else was going on save for the early departure of traders for the Memorial Day weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 4.25 points

Wednesday, lost 10.29 to close at 2,900.04.

Among broad market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.49 to 205.45. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index lost 1.23 to 374.96.

Declines barely led advances. Volume amounted to about 173.0 million shares, compared with 159.3 million traded Wednesday.

Volume was strong, but analysts

Speculative Selling Pushes Dollar Down

NEW YORK — The dollar fell on Thursday, pressured by technical and speculative selling, as traders readied themselves for a three-day weekend.

"It's still range-trading, with the dollar trading between 1.71 and

1.73 marks," said Robert Hatcher, a dealer for Barclays Bank. "And I expect that range to hold tomorrow. People are not going to be overly aggressive ahead of a three-day weekend."

The dollar closed at 1.7120 Deutsche marks, down from Wednesday's finish of 1.7227 DM. The U.S. currency also eased against the yen, to 137.75, from Wednesday's finish of 137.82 yen.

The dollar was off against the French franc, to 5.145 from 5.1455, and the Swiss franc, to 1.4550 from 1.4595. The pound gained to \$1.7350 from \$1.7355.

The dollar opened on a firm

note, helped by the larger-than-expected 2.9 percent rise in U.S. durable-goods orders during April.

But when the market saw that nondefense capital-goods orders fell 10.3 percent in April, it lost enthusiasm for the dollar, said Matthew Robertson, a corporate dealer for Westpac Bank in New York. "A deeper look at the numbers led to selling," he said.

Mr. Hatcher of Barclays said the market was dominated by speculative interbank traders.

He said the dollar was kept from falling more against the yen by rumors during the trading session that the Bank of Japan would soon cut its discount rate.

In London earlier, the dollar dropped to close at 1.7175 DM, after Wednesday's close of 1.7230 DM. The dollar fell to 137.90 yen from 138.025 on Wednesday. The dollar fell to 5.1455 French francs from a previous 5.1487, and to 1.4555 Swiss francs from 1.4610. The pound moved up to \$1.7355 from a previous close of \$1.7350.

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The dollar opened on a firm

Via Associated Press May 23

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

3100

2900

2700

2500

2300

2100

1900

1700

1500

1300

1100

900

700

500

300

100

0

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

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Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Close

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Poland Speeds Up Asset Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — The Polish government, beset by mounting economic problems and a wave of strikes, said Thursday it would not retreat from tough austerity policies that have triggered nationwide protests by angry workers.

It said it would hasten the pace of privatization in an effort to get the economy moving.

Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz told parliament that cutting up now would waste 17 months of painful change that has largely dismantled the Communist system and built a free market in its place.

Relaxing the austerity measures would send wages and prices spiraling and allow a new wave of inflation to ravage the economy, Mr. Balcerowicz said.

Workers staged walkouts and rallies across the country on Wednesday in the Solidarity trade union's first national protest against its own government.

Mr. Balcerowicz, who is also deputy prime minister, made it clear that the government was determined to continue toward a market economy, saying that privatization of state-owned industry would be speeded up.

Some 400 large enterprises are to be dealt with this year and 600 more in the near future, he said.

Janusz Lewandowski, privatization minister, said after Wednesday's protests: "We are changing our philosophy. We have to speed up. We must lose no more time in getting the economy moving."

The government is to publish a list next month of 1,000 companies that are to be sold, most of them to Poles, but some to foreigners.

(Reuters, AFP)

EC Unblocks Food Aid for the Soviets

By Charles Goldsmith

BRUSSELS — Delivery of 80,000 tons of European Community food aid to the Soviet Union will begin by early July under an agreement signed Thursday to ensure well-monitored distribution to the most needy, EC and Soviet officials said.

The shipment of milk powder, baby food, beef and pork represents most of a 250 million European Currency Unit (\$300 million) food-aid package approved by EC leaders last December but delayed pending distribution commitments. A further 12,700 tons will be sent later.

High-level talks were scheduled to continue on Friday to resolve logistical problems concerning an additional 400 million ECUs in EC technical assistance to the Soviets. Some 500 million ECUs in EC loans to buy food is still under negotiation.

An agreement on the food aid was reached by Horst G. Krenzler, director-general of the Community's external relations directorate and by Ernest Obninsky, a deputy Soviet foreign minister, on the second day of an EC-Soviet joint committee meeting.

"We have received to our satisfaction a detailed list of beneficiaries for the food aid, which will be delivered by private aid organizations from the Community," said Mr. Krenzler.

"We agreed to provide all necessary addresses to the Community, literally thousands and thousands of places where it is to be delivered," said Mr. Obninsky. "They are hospitals, schools and orphanages in various cities and towns where the needs are greatest."

The 80,000 tons of food aid, worth 215 million ECUs, will be followed at a later date by an additional 12,700 tons, worth 35 million ECUs.

The initial shipment includes 50,000 tons of milk powder, 10,000 tons of baby food, 15,000 tons of canned beef and 5,000 tons of canned pork.

"Deliveries will start by the beginning of July," Mr. Krenzler said. "We realize that will not be very satisfactory, so we are trying to get some canned beef sent quicker."

Mr. Obninsky said the EC food aid "only accounts for a very small part of our needs, but it has an important moral effect by showing the solidarity of the world toward our problems."

The Soviet official said he hoped the technical aid could also soon be provided.

But he added that the Community first needs to resolve "internal arrangements" for the program, which is aimed at transport, energy, training, financial services and food distribution.

Trade Gap Widens In U.K.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The government said Thursday that Britain's trade deficit had widened slightly in April, checking the sharp improvement of recent months.

The Central Statistical Office said that the deficit on current account, which measures trade in merchandise and in services, grew to £339 million (\$585 million) from £336 million in March. The March deficit had originally been reported as £432 million.

Some economists said Britain was still on track to reach the government's goal of a deficit of £6 billion (\$10 billion) for the whole of 1991. This would be about half the record deficit in 1990.


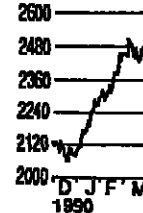
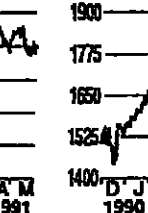
But some said the trade gap might widen appreciably in the second half of the year if the economy started to recover. "As the economy starts to bounce back from recession, imports will begin to pick up," said David Smith, chief economist at the Williams De Broe brokers.

Merchandise trade in April showed a deficit of £839 million, slightly more than £836 million in March, largely because Britain's oil-trade surplus narrowed to £40 million from £184 million.

The merchandise trade deficit was partly offset by a surplus of £500 million in such nonmerchandise items as tourism, financial services and remittances.

Trade with Britain's European Community partners was in surplus for the first time in a decade, at £4 million. The trade balance has been helped by success in the car industry. Exports from the Japanese-led U.K. car industry were up in volume during the past three months by 37 percent on the year-earlier period. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
				
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	94.00	93.90	+0.11
Brussels	Stock Index	5749.87	5776.35	-0.46
Frankfurt	DAX	1652.71	1647.69	+0.30
Frankfurt	FAZ	693.23	695.18	-0.28
Helsinki	HEX	1059.10	1034.20	+2.41
London	Financial Times 30	1945.40	1933.70	+0.61
London	FTSE 100	2482.80	2465.90	+0.69
Madrid	General Index	285.63	284.69	+0.33
Milan	MB	1134.00	1116.00	+1.61
Paris	CAC 40	1813.71	1831.13	-0.95
Stockholm	Affarsvariden	1030.00	1025.00	+0.43
Vienna	Stock Index	566.93	566.93	Unch.
Zurich	SBS	625.90	624.60	+0.21

Sources: Reuters
AFP International Herald Tribune

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Schlesinger Is Now Tipped As Pöhl's Likely Successor

FRANKFURT — Speculation over who will succeed Karl Otto Pöhl at the helm of the Bundesbank has shifted clearly toward his deputy, Helmut Schlesinger.

German newspapers and bankers are tipping the 66-year-old monetarist to assume the post for a two-year period after Mr. Pöhl steps down at the end of October.

A Bundesbank board member, Hans Tietmeyer, would become deputy president and take over from Mr. Schlesinger later, the bankers and newspapers said.

Mr. Tietmeyer, who many analysts originally thought would take over the presidency immediately, has great international experience. But he is a former political aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl and possibly too close to him to succeed Mr. Pöhl immediately.

Rolls-Royce Drops Plan to Fire, Rehire Its Staff

The Associated Press

LONDON — Rolls-Royce PLC said Thursday that it had agreed to withdraw letters to its 34,000 employees threatening them with the loss of their jobs if they did not accept a pay freeze.

The airline-engine maker said it also had agreed to hold talks with the unions about pay and job losses.

But the company said it still wanted to freeze wages.

Rolls-Royce has cited the decline in the military and commercial aerospace industries, as well as the recession, as reasons for seeking job and wage cuts. In a separate cost-cutting move, the company plans to trim 6,000 jobs from its aerospace division this year.

Other British aerospace and defense contractors have been announcing job reductions.

Thursday's move followed talks between Rolls-Royce and union leaders. Officials from the white-collar Manufacturing Science and Finance union had warned the company that its workers could take legal action for breach of contract over the letters.

A national officer for the union, Tim Webb, said: "Our union has fought to protect our members' contracts of employment and we have achieved that. We can now enter serious negotiations with the company on all their proposals, including the pay freeze and redundancies."

In the letters, the company gave notice that contracts of employment would be terminated at various stages, depending on length of service, and replaced with new ones that would eliminate automatic pay increases.

Unions asserted that the move was a mass firing because workers were told they would not be employed if they did not accept the new contracts.

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TELECOM: BT's Competitive Stance Lifts Profit

(Continued from first finance page)

launched a review of the industry this year, which it said would result in the end of the exclusive rights of BT and Mercury Communications to supply telephone services. Mercury, an affiliate of Cable & Wireless PLC, was set up in 1984 to provide competition after BT was privatized and now has about 4 percent of the total market.

"Virtually all the market growth is being taken by Mercury now, so British Telecom has to rely more and more on becoming more efficient and more responsive to the customer in order to fend off the competition," Mr. Owen said.

British regulatory authorities have also placed severe constraints on BT's ability to increase prices.

Mr. Vallance acknowledged that growth had slackened.

Nonetheless, analysts said any new entrants in the market would have to make a massive investment.

"This is going to separate the men from the boys, and there are signs that the U.S. Bell companies are thinking very hard before leaping," Mr. Mabbott said.

EC Fines Martell for Trade Practices

BRUSSELS — The French Cognac maker Martell has been fined 300,000 European Currency Units (\$360,000) for trying to curb independent exports of its brandy to Italy, the EC Commission said on Thursday.

A Commission official described the relatively light fine as "a bottom-sparking gesture" against Martell, a subsidiary of the Canadian beverage giant, The Seagram Co., since 1985, for offenses dating back to 1986 and 1987.

The Commission said that in a bid to protect its exclusive Italian distributor, Martell had agreed with its primary wholesaler, Distribution Martell Piner, that unusually large orders from one of its French distributors, indicating likely exports, would not get a routine 25 percent rebate.

While this did not altogether bar exports to Italy by the French distributor, it curbed profit sufficiently to qualify as a restrictive practice counter to Community law, the Commission said.

TROUBLES: Airport and Trade

(Continued from first finance page)

reaction is a defensive one. The secretary for trade and industry, the Hong Kong U.S. Economic and Cooperation Committee and other lobbying groups from the territory have concentrated their efforts in Washington.

"This year, there is lots of uncertainty," said a research analyst for a Hong Kong-based brokerage. "Even if MFN is renewed, the issue might drag on until September when the Congress acts and the final outcome is known. That will have a continuing impact on the market."

The airport issue is the one with immediate psychological impact. Talks on the \$16 billion project finished inconclusively after midnight Wednesday in Beijing. Andrew Burns, the British Foreign Office assistant undersecretary for Asia and leader of a British negotiating team, returned to Hong Kong from Beijing on Thursday to say his government would continue to work on the issue.

[Chen Zuoer, chief negotiator for China on the airport, said Thursday that China had made a "positive and constructive" proposal, "a great step forward." Reuters reported from Beijing, Chinese officials, however, gave no details of the draft proposal. British diplomats gave no hint of progress in the talks.]

The stalemate in the talks, which began May 18, serves as a reminder of the two countries' differences on what role each should take in governing Hong Kong prior to 1997, when the British cede control of the colony to China.

The major problem really is the Chinese want to have more say in Hong Kong affairs," said Mr. Rosen of House Govett. "It's not when or where the airport will be. The British insist they will have the main say and that they still govern Hong Kong. That is the main sticking point."

The British government, he said, "made this a confidence issue by saying it is a confidence issue. It has become an important barometer for the British because it is a barometer of confidence in the colony. The fact is that this is partly of their own making. They didn't consult the Chinese in the way the Chinese wanted to be consulted."

The Chinese have been particularly critical over what they see as the Hong Kong government's failure to consult the mainland government before unilaterally announcing the project in 1989.

In December, China criticized the use of government fiscal reserves and several special funds to build the airport on an outlying island called Chek Lap Kok.

Last week, Sir Piers said Hong Kong planned to establish a government bond market this year to raise money to develop infrastructure and help finance the new airport. British officials have said they need China's backing for the project to attract major private participation.

Fiat Discusses Stake In Soviet Car Concern

TURIN — Fiat SpA said Thursday that it was negotiating to buy a 30 percent stake in the Soviet car manufacturing concern VAZ.

VAZ overtook the production of 750,000 cars annually at the Togliatti plant south of Moscow. In November 1989, Fiat signed a preliminary accord to jointly design and produce 300,000 cars at a plant to begin operating in 1993 at Yelabuga. This project "has been temporarily suspended," Fiat said.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

NYSE High-Lows

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Shenzhen: Free-Wheeling Again

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

SHENZHEN, China — After the 1989 crackdown on dissent, China's bold experiment in fusing socialism and capitalism in this South China city stalled. By last summer, the mayor had lost his position, economic reforms were halted and Shenzhen's 10th anniversary celebration was postponed.

But Shenzhen has talked its way back into Beijing's favor, and many leaders again point to it as a model for China's development. Shenzhen officials are seeking a nearly open border with Hong Kong. A primitive stock market that has operated, literally, over the counters in small buildings around the city is about to expand into a modern, computerized exchange.

In a single decade, Shenzhen has developed from a barren patch of grassland into a modern metropolis. But the transformation has been marked by a battle between China's central planners and those who envision a national economy far more open and free.

Shenzhen, a special economic zone in Guangdong province, is a product of China's effort to prove that a capitalist economy can thrive under a socialist government. Many central officials still fear that Shenzhen is becoming too capitalist and too widely for the government to control.

Local leaders are wary of the power struggles in Beijing. But they say they have strong reasons for continuing to support the central government, which has allowed Shenzhen and other special economic zones to prosper.

While some of Shenzhen's students protested in May 1989, the demonstrations were much smaller than in other big cities, as many citizens saw that protests would stand in the way of making money.

Some say Shenzhen is turning into a mini-Hong Kong. The Hong Kong dollar is Shenzhen's semi-official currency, accepted by hotels, taxis and restaurants, which refuse the

foreign-exchange certificates required of foreigners everywhere else in China.

Industrial growth over the last decade averaged a huge 69 percent a year. For a while, Shenzhen's nascent stock market was, in its tiny way, as free-wheeling and scandal-ridden as Hong Kong's.

While some Shenzhen officials agree about the increasing resemblance to Hong Kong, they insist that there is one major distinction.

The biggest difference is that Hong Kong



is a capitalist system, while in Shenzhen, public ownership is the main path," said Wang Xinkuo, a senior manager at Citic Shenzhen Enterprise Group, whose member companies include a maker of simple electronic components.

Besides Shenzhen, with nearly 1.9 million people, there are four other special economic zones — Zhuhai, Shantou, Xiamen and Hainan Island, all in southern China.

While officials still describe these zones as socialist, not everyone agrees that socialist planning will dominate these export-oriented cities.

Almost all their prices, including those for

raw materials, are set by the market. The rest of China buys many materials, including coal and oil, at subsidized prices.

"Only postage and bus fares are set by the government, and that's because they are uniform for the whole nation," said Liang Wen-shan, a professor of economics at Shenzhen University. "There is even a market in people's labor," Mr. Liang said, with most of Shenzhen's wages determined primarily by market forces.

Partly because of its location next to Hong Kong, Shenzhen has attracted major foreign investment. Some 3,000 of Shenzhen's 7,000 companies have some foreign capital. Total foreign investment in Shenzhen amounts to one-seventh of the foreign investment in all China, according to official statistics.

When China's economic liberals had the upper hand in the late 1980s, Shenzhen was developing into a virtually free market.

But after hard-liners took over two years ago during the Tiananmen crackdown, Beijing refused to allow Shenzhen's modernized stock exchange to open. Li Hao, a reformer, was relieved as mayor, although he remained party secretary, and the city's 10th anniversary celebration, scheduled for last summer, was put off for nearly four months.

Now, Shenzhen seems to be back on the reform track. Once more, national leaders tout Shenzhen as a model, and again provincial officials from throughout China are visiting to learn how to help their own economies. Shenzhen has adopted an aggressive, 10-year growth plan, and a new airport is scheduled to open in the fall.

Shenzhen is said to have sought Beijing's permission to establish a currency and relax border restrictions with Hong Kong while tightening them with the rest of China.

"By the year 2000, Shenzhen's per capita GNP should reach or almost reach the present level of typically developed countries," said Zheng Liangyu, Shenzhen's new mayor, in a recent report.

Japan Chip Leaders Post Tepid Profits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Four big Japanese electronics firms announced Thursday lackluster profits for the year that ended March 31, and said they expected no major improvement this year.

Analysts said investors could take comfort from the fact that the figures were not worse than expected and from signs that the companies foresee a recovery later in the current financial year.

"There have been no nasty surprises at all," said Michael Jeremy, analyst at Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd. "The companies see the semiconductor industry continuing to drift sideways to September and then expect a moderate upturn."

Severe falls in memory-microchip prices and intense competition in the computer market, especially in personal computers, hurt profits in 1990-91, the companies said.

Toshiba Corp. said parent-company net profit slipped 3.2 percent for the year, to 93.77 billion yen (\$682.2 million), from 96.87 billion yen in 1989-90. Nonconsolidated sales grew to 3.23 trillion yen from 3.06 trillion.

Toshiba's group net was off 8.3 percent at 120.85 billion yen, and the company forecast a like amount of group profit for the current year.

Hitachi Ltd. said parent net advanced 7 percent to 123.30 billion yen, from 115.01 billion a year earlier, on parent sales of 3.79 trillion yen, up from 3.53 trillion. Group net rose 9 percent to 230.19 billion yen and the company forecast flat earnings, at 230 billion yen, for this year.

Fujitsu Ltd. posted a sharp rise in parent net, of 23.4 percent to 81.69 billion yen, but group net fell 4.7 percent to 82.67 billion yen. Parent sales rose to 2.34 trillion yen from 2.13 trillion. For 1990-91, Fujitsu forecast a rise in group net profit to 90 billion yen.

Mitsubishi Electric Corp.'s parent net was little changed, at 57.17 billion yen after 56.19 billion the year before, on nonconsolidated sales of 2.59 trillion yen, up from 2.39 trillion. For this year, Mitsubishi predicted a decline in group net profit to 74 billion yen, from the 79.76 billion reported for 1990-91.

Some of the companies said improvement would come in the current year, especially if a shift by users to 4 megabit dynamic random-access memories, or DRAMs, goes ahead.

(Reuters, AFP)

'Heed Cresson,' Delors Tells Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan should take note of fears in European Community countries about Japanese cars flooding the market after economic integration in 1993, the EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, said Thursday. "Europe is not going to let its car industry disappear," he told French reporters in Tokyo, where he is on a three-day visit. "The Japanese would do better to listen to Edith Cresson."

The new French prime minister, known as a "Japan-basher," has expressed concern about Japan's ability to accept a balanced agreement on European car market access in the coming decade.

At a meeting with the Keidanren, Japan's main business organization, Mr. Delors addressed the delicate issue of whether Japanese cars made in European countries should be counted in fixing levels of market penetration. According to a Keidanren official, Mr. Delors said that if an increase in production at the European subsidiaries led to a decrease of direct imports from Japan it would be welcome.

(AFP, Reuters)

Reserve Bank and Officials Force Down Australian Dollar

Agence France-Presse

SYDNEY — The Australian dollar tumbled to a six-month low Thursday, a slide orchestrated by the nation's central bank and welcomed by Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

The dollar closed at 76.05 U.S. cents, more than 2 cents below its Tuesday level of 78.15 cents, before the Reserve Bank governor, Bernie Fraser, said that the currency was overvalued by as much as 10 percent. The currency closed Wednesday at 77.45 U.S. cents.

The dollar slumped to a six-month low of 75.55 U.S. cents early Thursday, after the U.S. Federal Reserve began selling the unit on behalf of Australia's central bank.

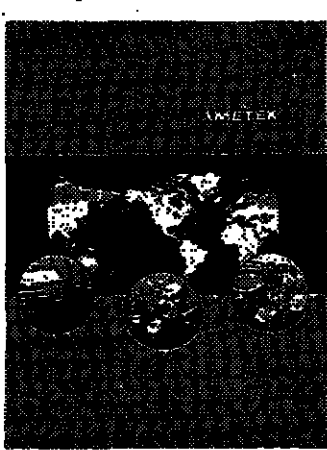
Mr. Hawke told reporters that a lower dollar would help Australia's export market. "From the point of view of our exporters, a lower exchange rate would be helpful in making them more competitive," he said.

FREE INFORMATION FROM INTERNATIONAL INVESTOR XX

Herald Tribune
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AMETEK, Inc. (nyse-AME)

Under the guidance of a new management team this diversified industrial manufacturer moved into 1991 with the highest backlog of orders in its 61-year history. Orders increased as AMETEK's three product groups — Instruments (especially aircraft instruments), Electric Motors (for vacuums, small appliances, business machines) and Engineered Materials (plastics, metal powders) shipped a record \$680 million last year to other manufacturers worldwide. 1990 was also the 41st consecutive year in which AMETEK increased cash dividend payments to its stockholders.



Atlas Copco

Atlas Copco is the world's leading company within its three specialist business areas:



BASF

BASF is an international chemical company with worldwide sales of DM 46.6 billion, 134,000 employees and 400,000 shareholders.

In the tradition of more than 125 years, sophisticated scientific and technological achievements, integrated production structures and intensive customer-oriented marketing are key elements of the company's success. It is BASF's goal to strengthen its position in global competition as a means of securing its long-term viability and having shareholders participate in the corporate success.



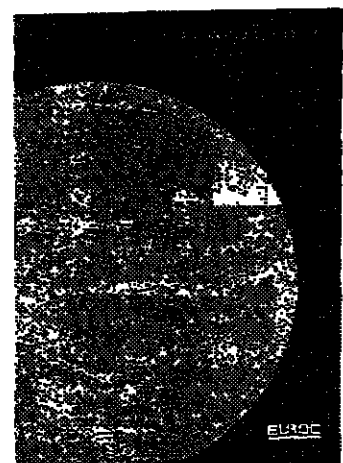
CSX CORPORATION

with assets of \$13 billion and 1990 revenue of \$8.2 billion, is an international transportation services company with principal businesses in rail freight, ocean container shipping, intermodal carriage, inland barging, trucking, warehousing, distribution and related services. The company also has interests in real estate, resorts and technology. Headquarters are in Richmond, Va.



EUROC

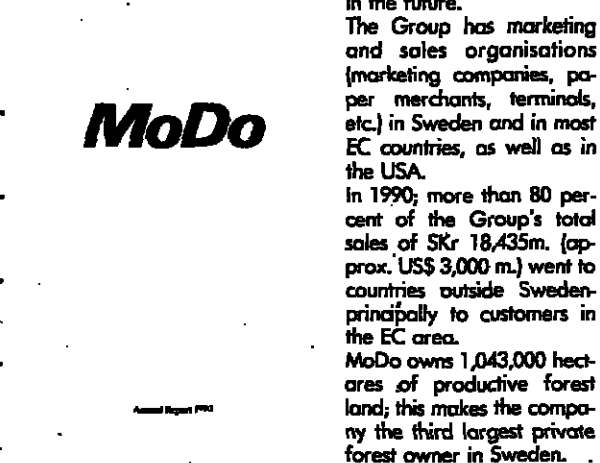
Euroc is one of Europe's largest manufacturers and distributors of construction materials, and one of the world's biggest cement enterprises through Scancem, a



50-50 partnership with Aker (Norway), with operations in Europe (Castle Cement in the U.K., among others), Africa and the U.S. Core products include cement, precast concrete products, ready-mixed concrete and aggregates, brick, roof tile and gypsum board. Important growth markets are the U.K., Germany, the Benelux countries, Spain and Portugal.

MoDo

The MoDo Group is active in the forestry and forest products sector. Its main areas of business are in the product areas wood-free fine papers, wood-containing newsprint and journal paper, paperboard and pulp. The markets for these products are expected to grow strongly in the future.



SANDOZ

Consistent investment in R & D has been a key to the outstanding performance of the Sandoz Group.

In 1990 R & D expenditure increased to 15% of sales for Pharmaceuticals and to 10% of sales for the entire Group. Sales in 1990 were Sfr. 12,367 million and net profit Sfr. 967 million.



SEB

The Groupe SEB is one of the world's leading providers of small domestic equipment. Its products are sold under the Calor, Rowenta, Seb and Tefal (or T-Fal) brands.

The Groupe SEB concentrates on products combining innovation, advanced technology and high quality; products designed to offer full satisfaction of consumer needs.

The Groupe SEB works to ensure for its shareholders an attractive investment income, capital growth, and prompt and regular company information which is relevant and clear.

SKF

SKF is the world leader in rolling bearings, with world market share of approximately 20%. The Group also manufactures a wide range of related precision engineering products, including machine tools, cutting tools, seals and components for linear motion, textile machinery and aerospace applications.

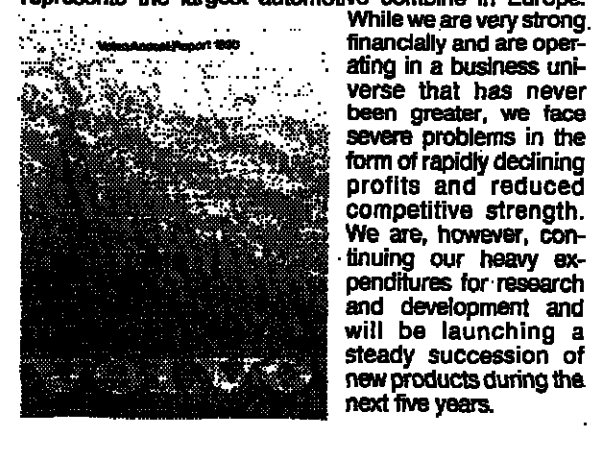


Consolidated income after financial income and expense amounted to SEK 1,750 million for 1990. Group sales increased by 10.8 percent to SEK 27,766 m. Of total income, bearings accounted for 76%, tools for 6% and components for 18%. Investments amounted to SEK 1,589 m. The major projects were the restructuring within the bearing business in Europe, the ongoing expansion of the activities in Malaysia and India.

VOLVO

Two major events during the past year changed Volvo dramatically. Formation of the new Procordia food and pharmaceutical group in which Volvo is the largest industrial shareholder, was one.

The Alliance with Renault is the most significant of its size in Europe and is also unique in form. Jointly our system represents the largest automotive combine in Europe.



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SPORTS

NFL's 28
Vote to
Become 30

By Mike Freeman
Washington Post Service
MINNEAPOLIS — National Football League owners have voted to expand the league by two teams, to be ready to play by the fall of 1994.

If carried out, this would be the first NFL expansion since Seattle and Tampa Bay joined the league in 1976.

The league decided Wednesday 24-4, to have six divisions of five teams each, and to have a five-member expansion committee, led by Commissioner Paul Tagliabue, recommend a "short" list of cities no later than the owners' meeting next March in Phoenix.

Two things are clear, according to several owners and general managers present at the meetings. One is that owners, now at least, favor Charlotte, North Carolina, as one of the two expansion sites because of a potentially lucrative television market.

The second, several owners said, is that many in the NFL are leaning toward giving a franchise to a new city such as Charlotte and a city that once had an NFL team but lost it, such as Baltimore or St. Louis.

"I would like to see expansion in a brand new market and in an old market," said John Kent Cooke, executive vice president of the Washington Redskins.

Besides Baltimore, St. Louis and Charlotte, other serious expansion candidates include Memphis, Jacksonville, Florida, and Sacramento, California.

In other voting, the league's owners approved two rules changes dealing with quarterbacks.

In the first, owners decided to allow teams an "emergency quarterback" for games. After declaring its 45-man roster one hour before game time, a team can designate a 46th player as its emergency quarterback, who can enter the game if the first two are hurt.

The new rule comes in the aftermath of a rash of quarterback injuries last season. In December, 12 quarterbacks were seriously hurt during a two-week period.

Also, six quarterbacks will be allowed in the postseason Pro Bowl, a change from four. The third-string quarterback would be on the active roster.



Lothar Matthäus didn't try to contain his joy at Inter's victory.

Inter Milan Hoists the Cup

ROME — Maybe it should be called the Italian Cup instead of the UEFA Cup.

Internazionale di Milano captured its first European trophy in 26 years on a 2-1 aggregate mounting over Roma on Wednesday night. It was the third consecutive UEFA Cup victory by an Italian team, following victories by Napoli in 1989 and Juventus of Turin in 1990.

Roma won the Wednesday match, 1-0, on a goal by Ruggiero Rizzitelli before a sellout crowd of 80,000. But Inter had won by 2-0 in the first leg of the final in Milan two weeks ago.

The Milan team performed in the style that its coach, Giovanni Trapattoni, preaches — tight defense and fast counterattacks.

Roma pressed from the first minute to make up for the two-goal disadvantage but its forwards, including German veteran striker Rudi Völler, Rizzitelli and Italian international Giuseppe Giannini, were well controlled by Inter's defenders.

The game recorded gate receipts of 4.13 billion lire (\$3.4 million).

Daredevil Sports: Why Derring-Do Will Never Die

By Jane Brody
New York Times Service

They jump off mountain cliffs, attached to powerless, rudderless gliders hoping to fly on fickle winds. They drop, skis in tow, from helicopters onto slopes so steep and snowy, there's no telling where the runs might end.

They race in souped-up sports cars, driving fast enough to melt the tires. They climb with or without ropes up nearly perpendicular rock cliffs.

Some leap from bridges, trusting their lives to long rubber bungee cords. A few even attempt to scale Mount Everest without oxygen or sail the Pacific in boats not much bigger than they are.

Risky sports — feats of bravado to some, madness to most — are attracting increasing numbers of seemingly normal individuals, from assembly-line workers and toll collectors to doctors and dentists. All are seeking a thrilling adventure. All are out to have fun.

And, of course, no one expects to die in the process. Yet they do, as did nine "heli-skiers" in March who were swallowed by an avalanche while skiing in the Bugaboo Mountains in Canada. The annual toll among participants in high-risk sports could make an undertaker rich.

And the far more numerous nonfatal injuries are forcing many orthopedists to become sports-medicine specialists and prompting neurologists to try even harder to find a way to repair severed spinal cords.

Hang gliding, rock climbing, parachute jumping, scuba diving, sports car racing: The list of daredevil sports keeps growing as modern life in mechanized society becomes ever duller and more unchallenging.

Who are these people whose idea of a good time is to risk their lives? And why do they do it? Is it just excitement and challenge?

All risk-taking, not just in sports, involves magical thinking: the belief that while others may die, they will survive because fatal accidents result from mistakes that they

wouldn't make," said Dr. George Serban, research psychiatrist at New York University.

"Participants often realize that the activity is dangerous and has to be handled carefully," he said. "But they expect to overcome the obstacles and emerge as conquerors or celebrities."

From a cultural perspective, a New York psychiatrist, Dr. Willard Gaylin, sees dangerous sports as "a substitute for the kind of derring-do that used to be necessary for survival."

Sports were created to allow men to run mock risks to prove their manhood," Dr. Gaylin said. "Men no longer have to do daring feats to protect health and home. There are no longer any rites of passage, so we invent rituals in the form of risky sports to take their place."

This phenomenon is highly dominated by men. Less than 1 percent of hang gliders are women, for example.

"Most women can't feel the need to prove their womanhood through acts of courage, but men do," Dr. Gaylin said.

David Klein, an emeritus professor of sociology at Michigan State University, said, "We live in a culture where the need for individual achievement is very strong and drummed into us by parents and teachers."

"But as work becomes more and more routinized, the opportunities to excel at work are very limited, so we turn to recreation for a sense of accomplishment."

Mr. Klein has observed strong socioeconomic differences in the types of risky activities people pursue. Among less educated people who have not experienced the pleasure of seeing small improvements over the course of a long learning period, the choice is usually "a rapidly learned activity that is highly lethal, like snowmobiling or running a high-powered outboard motorboat."

More highly educated people, Mr. Klein maintains, tend to pursue different kinds of empowering activities, like learning to play chess or a harpsichord, where the risks involve the chances of successful completion, not physical danger.

David Campbell, a psychologist who directs the Center for Creative Leadership in Colorado Springs, Colorado, noted that "we are making the country so safe that people have to go out on a limb to find excitement."

Mr. Klein agreed: "The safer and more routine we make work, the more we will push people into recreations where individual distinction and discretion, adventure and excitement play a part." That goes for doctors and dentists as well as blue-collar workers.

A "young-god syndrome" — a self-image of invulnerability — characterizes participants in high-risk sports like hang gliding, according to Dr. John R. Tongue, an orthopedic surgeon who has studied hang-gliding injuries and fatalities and why they occur.

The overwhelming majority of participants are men aged 18 to 28, a group that tends not to be safety conscious in any endeavor, he said. They also are most likely to take chances on the road and be injured in motor vehicles.

The thrill of adventure often overcomes better judgment in high-risk sports. Dr. Tongue told of one hang glider who was so excited about jumping off the mountain that he forgot to attach his harness.

Participants are often further goaded on by the effort and cost involved in getting to the starting point, he said. After spending hours hauling one's gear up the hill, a glider may try to take off even though wind conditions have become unfavorable.

"Alcohol and drugs can enter the picture, further clouding participants' judgment. Intoxicating levels of alcohol are found in 20 percent to 30 percent of those killed while hang gliding," Dr. Tongue reported. Hang gliders also tend to resist wearing helmets, saying the safety devices interfere with their sensation of flying like a bird.

"Hang gliders can get into very unstable air that can be quite dangerous, but by and large, the people who are seriously injured deny being aware of the risks," he said.

The America's Cup Organizers Hope to Right a Listing Ship

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — In eight years, the America's Cup has grown from a quiet little event that cared not what the world thought to an Olympic wannabe striving for global attention. Whether it makes it remains to be seen.

The recent International America's Cup Class World Championships set the stage for a cup year that concludes next May.

Against a backdrop of shining glass towers in the third-largest U.S. city, nine sleek new yachts charged out on the Pacific to race for the first time. San Diegoans stifled a yawn.

The executive director of the America's Cup organizing committee, Tom Ehman, figured 30,000 people would jam his fireworks-festooned opening ceremonies, but only 5,000 turned out. When Stars & Stripes '87, the boat that brought the Cup to San Diego, went on display on Pacific Highway, four bus drivers stopped to ask what it was.

Some America's Cup contenders haven't even arrived yet, but already there is an official newspaper (USA Today), an official film (Kodak), an official U.S. cable network (ESPN).

A mighty merchandising machine is in place. Now, is there anything to sell?

The cup has a long way to come back from the days when its organizers shunned attention but got it anyway. When Dennis Conner ended a 132-year U.S. hold on yachting's top prize by losing to Australia in 1983, two nations stood transfixed. When he reclaimed it in wild Indian Ocean tempests four years later, the whole world tuned in.

Much has gone sour since. Conner's lopsided 1988 defense in a catamaran was a sporting joke. Cup organizers hope they can right their listing ship and put it back on course with a multinational regatta for up to 14 competitors in a new class of boat starting in January. Last week's world championships were the first test.

Can the Cup captivate the world again? It's hard to say, but some factors that will determine its chances had their first public exposure last week. Much was learned.

• The Boats: The new America's Cup Class 75-foot (22.86 meters) vessels are fragile, expensive, handsome and high-spirited — maybe too high-spirited. "These boats may be a little too lively for good match-racing," said Sandy Purdon, commodore of

the San Diego Yacht Club. "Heavier boats usually stay closer together."

Two days of match-racing in the seminals and finals of the world championships produced only one mildly good race — the final won by Il Moro de Venezia 15 over New Zealand by 1 minute 7 seconds. The other three were blowouts that would have a hard time holding the interest of a TV audience.

The problem, said Purdon, is that light, lively boats like these accelerate quickly and respond quickly to shifts and changes in the breeze. Two boats that find different breezes quickly become separated, one gets far ahead and the match is essentially over.

• The City: San Diego is 30 miles the size of the previous host cities, Newport, Rhode Island, and Fremantle, West Australia. Where sailors at other sites ride bicycles to the boats, in San Diego they arrive in vans via freeways; and while cup boats can tower over little ports, they are scattered around the huge San Diego harbor, lost in the shadow of warships and freighters.

• The Players: All the right ones are here or coming, starting with the bigger-than-life Conner and including the hard-driving Italian billionaire Raul Gardini, the eccentric

American millionaire Bill Koch, the steely-eyed New Zealander Chris Dickson (sailing for the Japanese), Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris (who backed the French challenge with \$10 million in city funds), the New Zealand merchant banker Sir Michael Fay, Ted Turner and Jane Fonda (who turned up to sail on Koch's America), Walter Cronkite (who just likes sailing) and kings from Sweden and Spain.

• The Weather: The sailing world fretted that San Diego's notoriously light winds would leave boats stalling around in unpredictable zephyrs and abandoning races for lack of breeze. But a week of sailing showed little of that.

• Event Organization: Arrogant, overly ambitious, competent, Ehman, who ran the New York Yacht Club's ill-fated America II challenge for the Cup in 1986-87, is playfully referred to here as "Ueberroth," after Peter Ueberroth, for his evident interest in parlaying cup stewardship to a top spot in the 1996 Olympics at Atlanta. In the meantime, he is managing the complexities of a Byzantine operation with a left hand.

"All we need," he said, "is a seventh race in the finals."

BOOKS

WOODY ALLEN: A Biography

By Eric Lax. 386 pages. \$24. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

LAX rhymes with flacks, which is just what Eric Lax does for Woody Allen on every page of this intermittently hagiographic puff job. He had Allen's full cooperation in the venture, which can scarcely come as a surprise. Allen must have known, on the evidence of Lax's previous book, "On Being Funny: Woody Allen and Comedy," that he had not merely nothing to fear from Lax's attentions but much to gain, and the results prove this entirely correct.

"Woody Allen: A Biography" is not a biography but a prolonged genuflection. It can of course be argued that a biography of Allen would be a mere redundancy as Allen has already plastered the thinly veiled details of his existence all over the place by way of the monologues and incidental writings and films that have been his life's work. Apart from a few singularly uninteresting disclosures about Allen's first marriage, there is scarcely anything herein that will surprise those who have followed Allen's career, especially since the book's dominant voice is not that of its author but its subject (who permitted himself to be interviewed ad infinitum and is quoted ad nauseam).

The guess here is that Allen decided to let Lax become his Boswell because Lax is in thrall to what has been, for about a decade and a half, Allen's dominant conceit: that he is not a comedian but a philosopher, an intellectual, an auteur.

At one point Allen refers dismissively to "the silly philosophy stuff" of Green Village and its environs, but the lamentable truth is that since he got famous Allen has been pitching "silly philosophy stuff" with the best — or the worst — of them. As Lax puts it in one of his more blatantly worshipful passages: Woody Allen "is concerned with questions of eschatology and a merciful God's existence; with questions of morality and justice when God may either not care or be absent from worldly life."

Lord have mercy. Saints preserve us from comedians who decide to put on airs. Once upon a time, and it really was not all that long ago, Woody Allen was a mercilessly funny man whose humor derived not merely from the neurotic ineptitude that lay at the center of his artfully contrived persona but also from a wry, unsentimental view of intellectual pretension. Of the many lines for which he was at the time deservedly admired, surely none was more directly on target than this: "I took all the abstract philosophy courses in college, like Truth and Beauty, and Advanced Truth and Beauty, and Intermediate Truth. Introduction to God. Death 101. I was thrown out of NYU my freshman year. I cheated on my metaphysics final. I looked within the soul of the boy sitting next to me."

That was Allen in the '60s. Consider by contrast Allen today. He and Mia Farrow had become friendly with Vladimir Horowitz and his wife, Wanda. Then Horowitz died:

"Within a minute we agreed to call Wanda. Then one of Mia's kids ran into the room. The cat had jumped up on the kitchen table. We hurried to get the cat off while the other kids came marching in demanding dinner. Suddenly the enormity of the passing of a human life was becoming history. The more pressing rivalries of life interfered. Mia was immediately the hard-pressed mother, grabbing the cat and leading out the pasta. 'See how life goes on?' she said to me. It's a concept that causes me great trouble when I stop to think about it, which is often. That is, just how fragile and fleeting life is in the relentless flow of minor necessities that make up day-to-day existence."

It's a "concept," all right — one that's likely to show up any day now at your medium-uptake neighborhood art cinema, a piece of utter banality starring Woody and Diane and Tony and all the rest of the gang, entitled perhaps "Cries and Whispers" or "Scenes From a Marriage" or "Wild Strawberries" — whatever will give off the aroma of dime-store Ingmar Bergman that has become Allen's midlife infatuation.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the Spring National Championships in Atlantic City two months ago, Tamah Hirsch, a South African, who came to the United States via Israel, found himself with the West cards shown in the diagram. He was defending four spades, reached after a bidding sequence that seems weird on paper. North-South had an agreement that a response of two hearts to one diamond would show exactly five spades and four hearts. Why South chose to play four spades rather than four hearts is a minor mystery.

Hirsch cashed his ace and king of hearts, the normal sequence to show after a doubleton. After any routine defense the game is now easy to make, although South will have qualms: from his angle he is in danger of losing a trump to East, hypothetically, and a heart ruff.

But West now confused the issue considerably by shifting to a trump, a risky move. On paper this permits South to finesse, repeat the finesse, and make an overtrick. But he was now convinced that the spade king was on his right and that a finesse would lead naturally to defeat.

Not uncharacteristically, South put up the ace and played diamonds, planning to discard both dummy's remaining hearts and prevent a ruff in that suit. He was not happy to discover that he had now gone down in an easy contract, for East ruffed the third round of diamonds and West still held the trump king.

NORTH
♠ A J 8 7 4
♥ 7 6 5 2
♦ Q 4 2

WEST
♠ K 9 5
♥ A K
♦ 10 8 6 3 2
♣ K 7 3

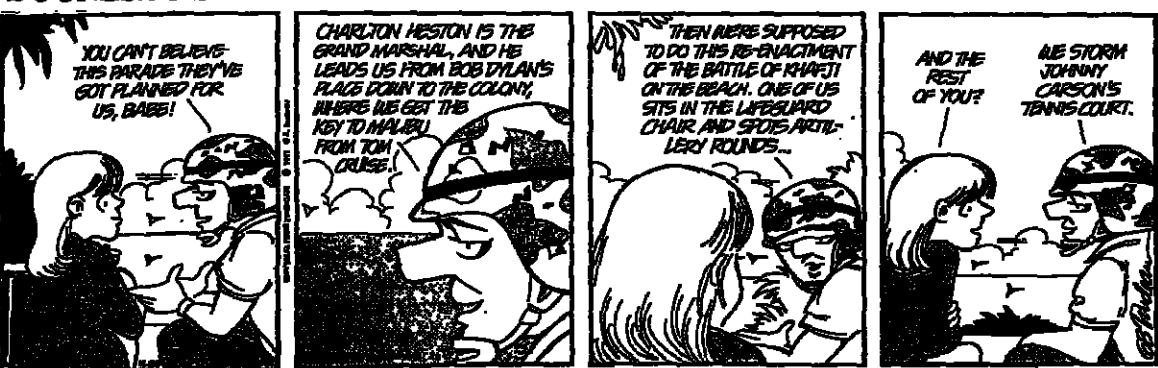
EAST
♠ 10 2
♥ 10 9 4
♦ 7
♣ 10 9 8 6 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q 8 3
♥ Q J 8 5
♦ A K J 9 5
♣ A

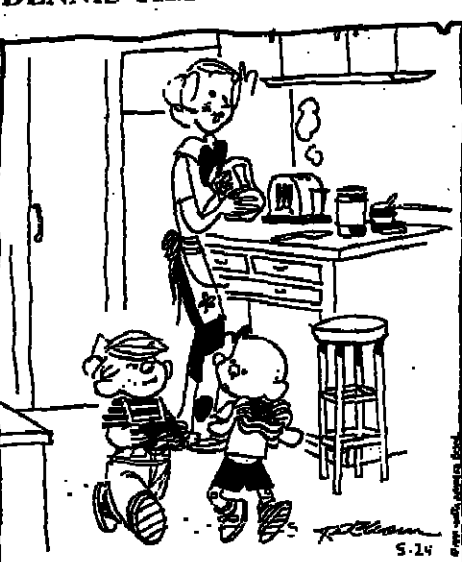
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South: West: North: East:
1 ♠: 1 ♠: 2 ♥: 2 ♥:
1 ♦: 1 ♦: 2 ♠: 2 ♠:
1 ♣: 1 ♣: 3 ♠: 3 ♠:
West led the heart ace.

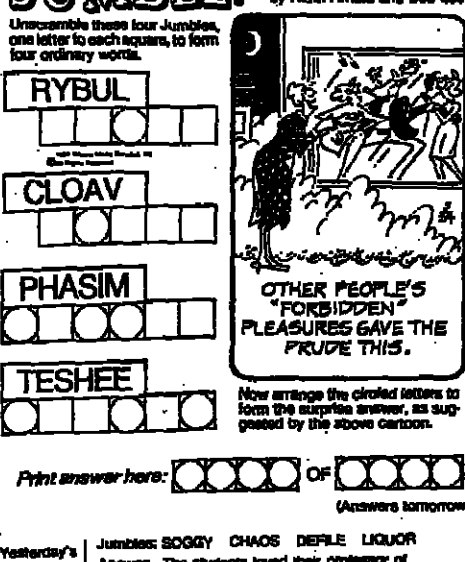
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



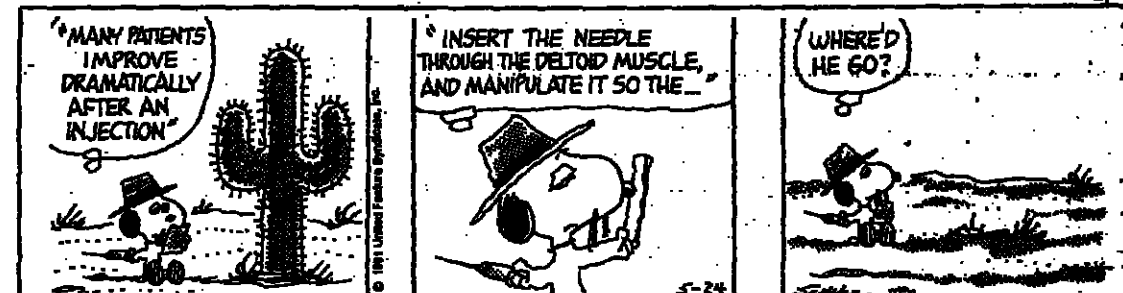
JUMBLE



BLONDIE



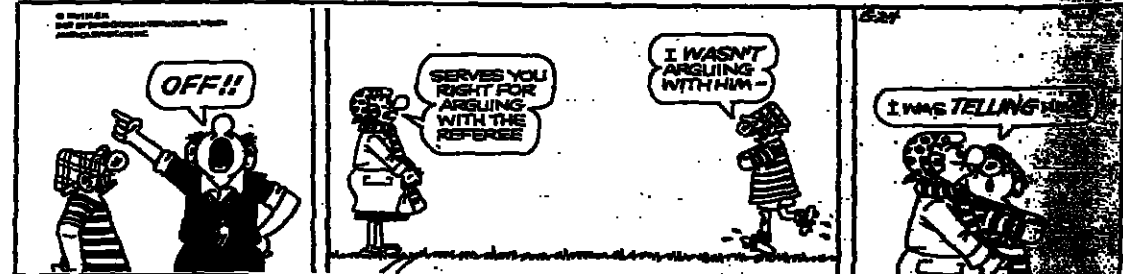
PEANUTS



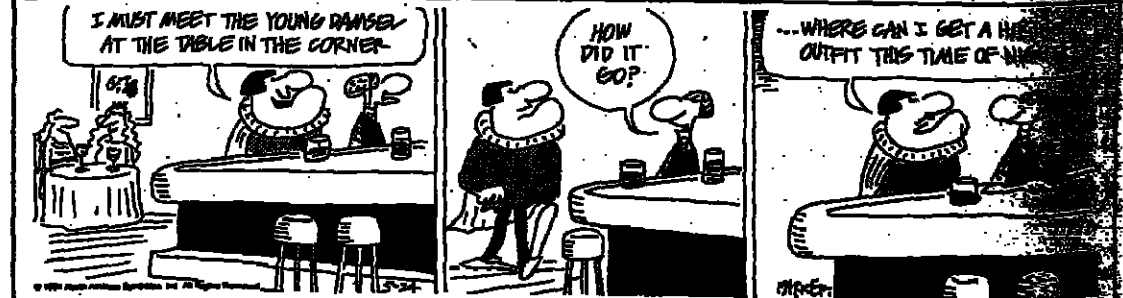
BETTY BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



The Leg
Doesn't

DELINES

Argentine Club De

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Clarifies Boy

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Mayfair

ZOE'S

MERCEDES

SHADOWS

SPORTS

The Legend of Lemieux: Story Doesn't Have an Ending Yet

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota — If hockey were basketball, everybody would be comparing Mario Lemieux to Joe Namath shuffling around on wounded knees all week, then throwing touchdowns for the Jets on Sunday afternoon.

If hockey were baseball, everybody would be comparing Mario Lemieux to Mickey Mantle inspiring his Yankee teammates by trying to play with blood staining the back of his pants during the 1961 World Series.

But hockey is not, so we are not. Instead of creating legends for the ages, we are merely talking about one of the very best players of his generation quietly doing what he and his team expect of him — get out there and go mucking in the corners, as they say.

He may not be recognized among the Reeds and the Namaths and the Mantles, but the strapping son of Montreal does carry the Pittsburgh Penguins on his damaged back. There are people who think he is greater than Wayne Gretzky because he is capable of mean, physical things when a defensive mode is required.

But now Lemieux is an endangered species of one. Since undergoing surgery for a herniated disk last July 11, his back is carrying an infection, and some clinicians think he will never be the same again.

Despite the pain, Lemieux scored 35 points in his team's first 20 playoff games. Then on Sunday night he skated in the pre-game practice, and was then announced as a "scratch." For 48 hours, nobody knew if Lemieux would play on Tuesday night.

"He skated before the game," said Badger Bob Johnson, the Pittsburgh coach. "He looked all right. He didn't say anything to me."

Johnson looks enough like George C. Scott that one rather expects him to start brandishing sidearms and rumbling about hockey being the next best thing to war. But he does not.

"Do you have a bad back?" Badger Bob asked. "If you do, you know that you never quite know when it will go out. You travel to a hotel. You sleep on a different bed. You wake up, you can't walk."

On Tuesday, Lemieux could walk. He could also skate. Therefore, Lemieux was in uniform as the Penguins scored in their first shift. Then he went out and played a shift. Then he sat as Pittsburgh scored a second goal.

Then he came back out and cruised his large frame into the crease area, to convert a pass from Ray Reed for the third goal. At 2 minutes, 58 seconds the Penguins had the fastest 3-0 lead in the 98 years of Stanley Cup finals.

"We wanted to get a good start and get a lead on these guys," Lemieux said. "The way they forecheck, they're always a threat. But the three goals made it tough for them to come back."

Perhaps Mario's presence was not quite as dramatic as Kirk Gibson's pinch-hit homer to win the first game of the 1988 World Series for the Los Angeles Dodgers. But Lemieux was captain and enforcer as the Penguins beat out for a 5-3 victory, and later his teammates skated the line between dependence and nonchalance.

RYAN Trotter, who has begun a second career with the Penguins after apparently running out of gas with the New York Islanders, insisted there was no emotional message in what Lemieux did.

"I've told you guys before," Trotter told the guys once again, "this game is simple. You do your job." Trotter did not care to recall any of the old Islander stars inspiring the team by playing with pain, but he did enumerate some role players: "The Langevins, Lanes and Carrolls did the same thing. It's that kind of game."

Even within the gritty, pragmatic framework of hockey, the comeback by Lemieux has given the Penguins the home-ice advantage against the team that roared from a losing season to the Stanley Cup finals. Nobody is mean enough to root against the amazing North Stars, but as Neil Smith, the general manager of the Rangers put it, "A lot of owners are going to be asking, 'Why can't we do that?'"

Another mystified general manager, Bill Torrey of the Islanders, told the plain truth that the Penguins must be considered a better team than Minnesota, considerably because of Lemieux.

The Penguins cannot afford to see it that way. They cannot count on Mario Lemieux coming out and one-arming the puck in the net, or running over somebody or firing in a slap shot, even though he does it as well as anybody. Their best player has a bad back. And with bad backs, you never know.

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"I've told you guys before," Trotter told the guys once again, "this game is simple. You do your job." Trotter did not care to recall any of the old Islander stars inspiring the team by playing with pain, but he did enumerate some role players: "The Langevins, Lanes and Carrolls did the same thing. It's that kind of game."

Even within the gritty, pragmatic framework of hockey, the comeback by Lemieux has given the Penguins the home-ice advantage against the team that roared from a losing season to the Stanley Cup finals. Nobody is mean enough to root against the amazing North Stars, but as Neil Smith, the general manager of the Rangers put it, "A lot of owners are going to be asking, 'Why can't we do that?'"

Another mystified general manager, Bill Torrey of the Islanders, told the plain truth that the Penguins must be considered a better team than Minnesota, considerably because of Lemieux.

The Penguins cannot afford to see it that way. They cannot count on Mario Lemieux coming out and one-arming the puck in the net, or running over somebody or firing in a slap shot, even though he does it as well as anybody. Their best player has a bad back. And with bad backs, you never know.

will go out. You travel to a hotel. You sleep on a different bed. You wake up, you can't walk."

On Tuesday, Lemieux could walk. He could also skate. Therefore, Lemieux was in uniform as the Penguins scored in their first shift. Then he went out and played a shift. Then he sat as Pittsburgh scored a second goal.

Then he came back out and cruised his large frame into the crease area, to convert a pass from Ray Reed for the third goal. At 2 minutes, 58 seconds the Penguins had the fastest 3-0 lead in the 98 years of Stanley Cup finals.

"We wanted to get a good start and get a lead on these guys," Lemieux said. "The way they forecheck, they're always a threat. But the three goals made it tough for them to come back."

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Jim Essian was eager to get a leg up with the Cubs, one of 3 teams getting new managers this week.

In 15th Start, Phillies' Greene No-Hits Expos

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Tommy Greene, making only the 15th start of his major league career, pitched a no-hitter as the Philadelphia Phillies beat the Expos, 2-0, Thursday in Montreal.

Greene, a 24-year-old right-hander, walked seven and struck out a career-high 10 in pitching the second no-hitter of the season and the eighth in Phillies' history.

The Expos didn't come close to getting a hit. They hit only three balls out of the infield — flys by Tim Lincecum in the fourth, Ron Hassey in the seventh and Marquis Grissom in the eighth.

In the ninth, Greene struck out Andres Galaraga and got Larry White.

White Sox 5, Angels 3: Charlie Hough left short of pitching the 100th complete game of his career. But Sammy Sosa hit a three-run homer for visiting Chicago.

Red Sox 4, Brewers 0: Tom Brumansky had a homer and three RBIs, and Danny Darwin made a strong return from injury as Boston swept the three-game series in Fenway Park. Darwin allowed six hits and no walks, struck out four and threw 57 pitches in five innings in his return from bronchial pneumonia and tendonitis in his shoulder.

Athletics 2, Blue Jays 1: Oakland scored twice in the first inning to beat visiting Toronto.

Reds 9, Giants 4: San Francisco lost its fifth straight, and 21st out of 27, as Eric Davis, Chris Sabo and Paul O'Neill homered in Cincinnati.

Cubs 5, Mets 2: Greg Maddux pitched a five-hitter and Luis Salazar and Hector Villanueva homered for the visiting Cubs.

Cardinals 5, Pirates 3: St. Louis scored two runs after Gold Glove left fielder Barry Bonds dropped an apparent inning-ending fly ball in the second in Pittsburgh.

Phillies 8, Expos 1: Dale Murphy had three hits and drove in two runs and John Kruk added three RBIs as visiting Philadelphia beat Montreal.

Padres 7, Braves 2: Bruce Hurst pitched a six-hitter and Benito Santiago homered in Atlanta.

Astros 3, Dodgers 2: Jim Deshaies gave up one run and two hits in seven innings in Houston, where he has a career record of 8-0 against Los Angeles. (AP, WP)

Return for Valenzuela
Fernando Valenzuela made his debut as a member of the California Angels' organization on a minor league mound in Palm Springs, California. The Associated Press reported.

Valenzuela, released this spring by the Los Angeles Dodgers, issued four hits and three walks in four innings, striking out two and allowing one unearned run to the High Desert Mavericks on Wednesday night.

Rangers 5, Twins 2: Visiting Texas won 12 innings to earn its club record ninth straight victory.

Jack Daugherty, who tied the game with a sacrifice fly in the ninth, led off the 12th with a single off Carl Willis. After Geno Petralli

traced, Rafeard Fred Gunter, defensive back; Stacy Robinson and Doug Berna, wide receiver; Jim Ponder, defensive back; and Steve Slade, tight end.

World League of American Football
BALTIMORE—Stacy Robinson, defensive back; and Steve Slade, tight end.

SACRAMENTO—Signed Bob Finkel, cornerback; and Richard Hunt, safety.

SAN ANTONIO—Signed Tim Jamrich, cornerback; and Brent Hughes and Crisp Duncan, left wide.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
NHL—Fired Pittsburgh and Minnesota \$500,000 each for fighting between periods of May 18 game.

DETROIT—Signed Niklas Lidstrom, defenseman; in three-year contract.

L.A. KINGS—Signed Jay Miller, left wing; Washington—Traded Bob Jones, left wing; Ken Poylter, defenseman; and Tyler Larter, center, to Winnipeg for Simon Whalen, center, and Brent Hughes and Crisp Duncan, left wide.

COLLEGE
ASHLAND—Promoted Terry Weland to men's basketball coach.

ATLANTIC 10 CONFERENCE—Named Charles Thomas president; Dr. Mark Clancy Boston vice president; Dominick J. DiJulio treasurer; and Steve Blawie past president.

BAYLOR—Signed Tim Jamrich, cornerback; and Brent Hughes and Crisp Duncan, left wide.

BIG SOUTH CONFERENCE—Liberty is having conference on July 1.

HOLY CROSS—Named Elvis Corrie men's soccer coach.

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SIDELINES

Argentine Club Detained After Brawl

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — Two Argentine soccer players were arrested and the team was prohibited from leaving Chile after fighting broke out during a South American club championship semifinal between Boca Juniors and Chilean champions Colo Colo.

The Argentine team, which lost by 3-1 in the Libertadores Cup match, had goalkeeper Carlos Navarro and midfielder Blas Giunta arrested after the match on charges of assaulting police following a fight that also involved Chilean photographers. The brawl began after Colo Colo scored a disputed goal in the 62d minute.

Violent demonstrations continued outside the stadium after the match with police arresting 200 people.

Germany's soccer federation said Thursday it would back government proposals to set up a database of convicted hooligans because of continuing trouble involving matches in former East Germany. A lower division Eastern German league match in Zwickau had to be abandoned in the 66th minute on Wednesday after 50 people in the 11,000-crowd ran on to the field and attacked players and officials.

Rockets' Chaney NBA Coach of Year
NEW YORK (AP) — Don Chaney, who guided the Houston Rockets to the best record in franchise history, was named the National Basketball Association's coach of the year on Thursday.

Chaney received 69 of a possible 96 votes from a nationwide panel of sports writers and broadcasters. The Rockets went 52-30 in 1990-91.

Portland's Rick Adelman finished second with 11 votes, followed by Boston's Chris Ford with seven votes.

Charles Barkley, who hinted that he was interested in leaving the 76ers, said after meeting with the owner and the coach of the team that he now wants to spend the rest of his career in Philadelphia. (AP)

Williams Wins Case Against Redskins

WASHINGTON (WP) — Former Washington Redskins quarterback Doug Williams, whose pro football career was ended by a back injury sustained in 1988, has been awarded a workers' compensation package that could be worth nearly \$1 million over the rest of his life.

The Redskins had contested Williams' claim for benefits, saying that the injury, which occurred while he was working out on a treadmill at his Louisiana home in July 1989, was not sustained in the course of his employment. But a hearing and appeals examiner for the D.C. Department of Employment Services found this week that Williams, 35, was injured during workouts encouraged and expected by the Redskins and awarded him medical treatment and \$515 per week tax free.

Greece Clarifies Boycott Plan

ATHENS (AP) — The Greek Olympic Committee said Thursday that it will participate in the flame lighting in southern Greece that will burn at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, but reiterated that it will boycott all festivities relating to the Games' centenary.

The flame that burns at each Olympics is lit every four years at ancient Olympia, its birthplace in 776 B.C.

Greece, which had sought the Games, will field a team in Atlanta.

For the Record

The South African rugby union team could tour Australia next year if the republic became fully integrated, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Thursday in Canberra. The Australian Rugby Union has said it would like to be host to the Springboks in 1992.

Deion Sanders was sent to the minor leagues by the Atlanta Braves, ending his immediate hope of playing professional baseball and football in the same city. Sanders left the stadium in Atlanta after being told of his demotion and was arrested shortly thereafter outside a supermarket and charged with disorderly conduct and obstructing an officer. (AP)

Quotable

• Lori Norwood, the No. 1-ranked woman in the modern pentathlon and a prize-winning sculptor, when asked if she would give up sport for art: "I'd be starving as an athlete, or as an artist, so there's no rush."

Pistons Feel The Wall at Their Backs

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Even the self-confident Detroit Pistons admit they are in a serious bind. The Chicago Bulls have made that abundantly clear.

"We haven't been in this position in a long time," the Pistons' coach, Chuck Daly, said after Chicago's 105-97 victory here gave the Bulls a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven-game

NBA PLAYOFFS
Eastern Conference championship series. "Can we recover? I guess we'll find out soon enough."

The Bulls have already learned a lot about themselves by winning the first two games of the series. They have won without magical performances by Michael Jordan.

They have kept their poise and stood up to Chicago's Jeanne's most physical team. And they have outplayed a team that prides itself on having the best defense in the National Basketball Association.

Meanwhile, the Western Conference championship series is deadlocked, 1-1, after the Portland Trail Blazers defeated the Los Angeles Lakers, 109-98, in Portland on Tuesday. It resumes in Los Angeles on Friday night.

In the East, the Pistons have two things in their favor. First, they have three days to regroup. Second, the next two games are in Detroit, on Saturday and Monday.

A lot has been missing for the two-time defending champions inside offense, offensive rebounding, and consistent offense from James Edwards. Laimbeer is averaging 3 points per game in the series, Edwards 4.5 points.

"We're down, but we have the utmost confidence," Laimbeer said. "We'll do whatever it takes to win this series."

Knicks Go After Riley
The New York Knicks have revealed what most basketball followers already knew: Pat Riley is the choice to fill their coaching vacancy.

The New York Times reported. "We're going to offer Pat the job," said Dave Checketts, the team president.

Riley coached the Los Angeles Lakers until last season.

The Orioles Dismiss Robinson

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — The Baltimore Orioles, mired in last place in the American League East, on Thursday fired their manager, Frank Robinson, and replaced him with coach Johnny Oates.

Robinson, baseball's first black manager, was given a front-office job that involves evaluating player talent, trade negotiations and planning for spring training and the Orioles' new stadium.

Robinson, a member of baseball's Hall of Fame, became the third manager fired in three days and the fourth this season. The Chicago Cubs fired Don Zimmer on Tuesday and replaced him a day later with Jim Esian. Kansas City fired John Wathan on Wednesday and named Bob Schaefer interim manager. In April, the Philadelphia Phillies fired Nick Leyva and replaced him with Jim Fregosi.

The Orioles are 13-24, the worst in the AL. Only the San Francisco Giants in the National League have a poorer record.

Robinson succeeded Cal Ripken Sr. as Orioles' manager on April 12, 1988. In 1989, he was named the AL's manager of the year.

The Orioles, coming off a fifth-place finish in 1990, were expected to contend this season. The acquisition of slugger Glenn Davis and the expected development of a young pitching staff provided reasons for hope.

However, Davis has missed most of this year with a neck injury and Ben McDonald, the prize pitcher, came up with a sore right elbow in spring training.

Oates, 45, a former Orioles catcher, was the International League's manager of the year in 1988 after leading the club's affiliate at Rochester. He has been the Orioles' first-base coach since 1989.

Robinson became baseball's first black manager in 1975 when he took over the Cleveland Indians and was fired after 57 games of the 1977 season. He was named manager of San Francisco in 1981 but was fired after 106 games of the 1984 season.

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